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LITERATURE.

Le Morte Darthur. By Sir Thomas Malory. Faithfully reprinted from the original edition (1485) of William Caxton. Edited by H. Oskar Sommer. Vols. I. and II. (David Nutt.)

It is difficult to exaggerate the services, and the wrongs, done to English literature by German scholars. On the one hand, there is such admirable work as that of Lessing. Nowhere have we a more just and subtle appreciation of Milton and of Shakspeare than in the *Laocoon* and the *Dramaturgie*. On the other hand, there is no need to name those German scholars who have wandered from learning into pedantry; and who have found in English literature a field for the display of wild and precarious theories. A bad book of scholarship, by a German scholar, is the most signal case of that saying, "Corruptio optimi pessima"; so that it is with some misgiving that we approach a great and weighty edition of an English classic by a German editor and critic.

But to the confusion of English scholarship, and to the praise of German, we have in Dr. Sommer the very type and example of sound and judicious learning, conscientiously employed in research, and prudently applied in composition. *Le Morte Darthur* is the earliest classic of English prose, and of English printing; and yet no book has met with such neglect from English scholars, nor been treated with such carelessness as this. It has been reserved for Dr. Sommer to edit a genuine text, to write bibliographical and philological studies, to compile laborious indices. Nor is this all; for we are promised a third volume upon the sources of Malory, by Dr. Sommer, who has secured in Mr. Andrew Lang an accomplished man of letters to deal with Malory as a writer of prose and a master of style.

The first of Dr. Sommer's two published volumes contains a reprint, page for page, and line for line, of Caxton's *editio princeps*: that rare black-letter folio of which two copies only are known to exist, both of them in private libraries. Between the year 1485, the date of Caxton's book, and the year 1889, the date of Dr. Sommer's, there have been eleven editions of Malory worth remark; and of these not one gives the exact text, neither more nor less, of the original. Familiar as Malory has been to the students, and to the lovers of English literature, innumerable as are the poems derived from his romance, yet it has always been an incomplete or a spurious edition of which writers have availed themselves. Thus, to take two modern instances, Mr. Chorthouse has quoted in *Sir Percival* a

lengthy passage of Malory, which he professes to give in the words of Caxton; but it abounds in Southey's errors of transcription. Again, Mr. Saintsbury, in his *Specimens of English Prose*, begins his collection with a celebrated passage, which is not to be found in Caxton. This reproach against our literature and scholarship Dr. Sommer has removed for us. Obviously, it is impossible to criticise the accuracy of the transcription and collation of folios inaccessible to the common public; but everything leads us to believe that he has done the work, laborious and exacting as it must have been, with singular fidelity. That in eight hundred and sixty-one pages no mistake should occur is hardly probable; but those which alone the critic can discern, errors of printing, are very few, and wholly insignificant. The text is printed in Roman type, clearly and well, but that is the sole feature in which this edition differs from the original; spelling, divisions into chapter and book, all the peculiar minutiae of Caxton's edition, are preserved and reproduced. The volume is free from notes and from all subsidiary matter, so that we have here a full and perfect copy of Caxton worthily set forth in all the dignity and the simplicity of a classic. Weighty as the volume is, there is nothing cumbersome about it, nothing clumsy; and in this age of cheap and slovenly reprints, all scholarly readers must welcome with gratitude so excellent and choice a book. Clearly, it has been a labour of love to all concerned in its production; and it is published at a price of wonderful moderation.

The second volume, of two hundred and thirty pages, contains eight dissertations, indices, and summaries of investigation. These are, for the most part, written with lucidity and with excellent judgment, and with a condensation and a directness greatly to be commended. The first of the dissertations is upon Sir Thomas Malory, and the various editions of his book; but Dr. Sommer has not been able to throw fresh light upon the personality of our author. He has given two instances in which the name of Malory occurs; and to these we are able to add three more. In the year 1617 a Thomas Mallorie, of Davenham, was elected a scholar of Winchester College; he died a prebendary of Lichfield. In the year 1629, a Phillip Mallorie, of Peover in Cheshire, was also elected. These references are to be found in Mr. Kirby's *Register of the Wardens, Fellows, and Scholars of Winchester* (1888); and we learn from the *Life of Antony à Wood* that, in the year 1658, one Henry Mallory, a cutler by trade, was among the Oxford bailiffs. (See the *Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood*, p. 111, vol. 2, 1772). It may yet be possible to connect some of these persons with their great namesake. Dr. Sommer has not discovered in Leland, after an examination of his works, the supposed statement that Malory was a Welshman. Certainly the assertion is not in the *Itinerary*; if it exist anywhere, it is probably to be found in his *Assertio inclytissimi Arturi Regis Britanniae*, published in the year 1541, in vindication of Geoffrey of Monmouth, to whom the legend of King Arthur is so greatly indebted. The

larger part of the essay is occupied with a minute account, bibliographically complete, of all the editions of Malory, giving the registers, and other details, of each. In the description of the Althorp copy of Caxton's folio, there is a slight difficulty in following Dr. Sommer. He tells us that this copy wants *eleven* leaves, not, as stated by Messrs. Longman upon examination of the book, *ten*; and he then gives, as a reason for disputing their accuracy, that they account for *nine* leaves only. It may be that the obscurity arises from a want of technical skill in the ordinary reader; even so, the obscurity is to be regretted. The subsequent editions, those of Wynkyn de Worde, Copland, East, Stansby, Hazelwood, Walker, Southey, Wright, and Sir Edward Strachey, are fully and admirably discussed. The reader is put in possession of the entire bibliography, and, for the first time, can estimate the value of any edition, and its relations to the original, so far as Caxton may be held to represent it.

The next study of general importance is a collection of notes upon the language of *Le Morte Darthur*, and it is here that we most cordially thank and congratulate Dr. Sommer. His notes make no pretence to completeness, to a systematic study of Malory's English; but they help the reader to appreciate at once the differences and the resemblances between that English and ours. In one way Dr. Sommer has done to English literature a service, possibly undesigned: he shows plainly that in countless idioms and usages of syntax Malory wrote just such English as the more correct and pure among our modern writers. There are many habits of speech to be found in the writing of "purists," and undeniably correct, which are laughed at by the daily press, but which abound in Malory, in Bacon, in Addison, in Newman, in Arnold. The tradition of fine English may be ignored and vulgarised, but the fine writers are always the same, always more like to each other than to their vulgar contemporaries. A few weeks ago, Mr. Justice Kay was ridiculed in the newspapers for laying down the sound and scholarly rule that the possessive case of "Lewis" is "Lewis'," not "Lewis's"; Dr. Sommer tells us that with Malory "names terminating in s remain unchanged" in such a case. A few more instances may be mentioned where Dr. Sommer treats as archaic usages forms of phrase and syntax common to good modern English. Thus Malory always wrote *myn* before a vowel; so would, and so does, any living writer who has the courage to write with euphony. Again, "*He* stands for hymself: 'He weneth no knyght so good as he.'" This is correct, though it is more strictly true to say that the verb is dropped than that the nominative stands for the accusative. Soon after this occurs the only piece of bad English in Dr. Sommer's voluminous work: "*That what* is rendered by *that that*." Neither Mallory nor any other Englishman ever wrote "*that what*," though the modern "*that which*" is certainly an improvement upon "*that that*," an ugly, yet not an obsolete, usage. Dr. Sommer also says: "In many cases the relative pronoun is entirely omitted, an in-

frequent usage in modern English." To name no others, Milton and Browning, learned masters of the English grammar and language, use it upon every page. And is it quite correct to say that "together" or "to gyder," in the following phrases merely stands for "each other"?—"They loved to gyder," "They kyssed to gyder." Surely this is a little prosaic, as is the amusing observation that "the substantive *love* is treated as a masculine noun." It would be well to amend the rule thus: In *Le Morte Darthur*, "Love is a god." It is true that "many abstract names only used in modern English in the singular occur in the plural"; but *wronges*, *advyses*, *ententes*, *buryels*, are not examples of them. And such an expression as "*fourty pounde*," singular for plural, is common enough all through English literature. Ascham, in his great invocation of "Master Cicero," has "sixteen hundred year, after you were dead and gone." Dr. Sommer adds that the addition of the indefinite article is still more remarkable; but we all know "John Gilpin," and how

"He carries weight! he rides a race!
'Tis for a thousand pound!"

Once more, "many verbs are treated as reflexive which are no longer such nowadays"; but to *rest*, *bethink*, *arme*, *defende*, *byhare*, are constantly so used in good English. Many more cases occur in which Dr. Sommer has abandoned, as out of use, excellent and sound usages of modern English. Not that he has done amiss in collecting examples of these extant words; they serve to remind us how good English still survives and may be written. But to brand them as archaic is to help forward the debasement of the language. Otherwise, this brief sketch of Malory's language is useful and good.

Dr. Sommer's next performance demands the gratitude and the admiration of all scholars. It is a collation of Wynkyn de Worde with Caxton, giving a complete list of *variae lectiones*. The labour of this must have been excessive; the result is that in Dr. Sommer's edition of Malory we have practically two editions, one of each text. The list of names and places which follows is also an exhaustive piece of good work done for the first time. After a careful inspection but few errors appear, such as these: Sir Ozana le cure Hardy does not appear upon p. 792 of the text, although the index asserts the contrary. Tintagel, as all know who have walked along the north coast of Cornwall, is not "upon the Bristol Channel," but directly upon the Atlantic Ocean. The most modern form of Ambresbury, or Ambrosebury, is not Almesbury, but Amesbury. Again, it is very possible that the book of Sir Tristram, mentioned by Malory, which Dr. Sommer cannot identify, is really nothing else than the romance of Sir Tristrem, composed in the thirteenth century by Thomas the Rhymer of Ercildoune. In this book, says Tytler in his *History of Scotland*, "the hero is the very king of hunters; and his profound acquaintance with the mystery of woodcraft is dwelt upon with a fond minuteness." Ellis, or Scott, may be consulted upon the matter. Tytler also discusses, and elucidates, the meaning

of the word *tryst*, about which Dr. Sommer, in his Glossary, is in difficulties. He quotes Ethelred, *de Genealogia Regum Anglorum*, who tells a story of Malcolm Canmore, in which occurs this passage: "According to that law or custom of the chase, which the vulgar call the *Trysta*, he allotted certain stations to the different nobles and their dogs."

"The law of *Trysta*," writes the historian, "was one by which the king's vassals, when he took the pastime of the chase, were bound to attend the royal muster at the ground appointed, with a certain number of hounds: and the phrase yet used in Scotland, to 'keep tryst,' seems to be derived from this ancient practice in woodcraft."

In a note he adds: "Du Cange, *voce Trista*, who quotes Coke, part 4. *Institut.*, p. 306." Dr. Sommer's Glossary, like his index of names and places, is the first of its kind. If it err at all, it is on the side of superfluity. For example, "*Surgeon, sb.*, surgeon, physician," may be thought a strange piece of information, though to add the old spellings, *surgens* and *surgyens*, is proper enough. In his explanation of the word *cower*, spelled by de Worde *cower*, Dr. Sommer does not appear to know that the word exists, unaltered in meaning from Malory and in spelling from de Worde, in contemporary English.

I omitted to mention that, upon p. 16 of the second volume, there is a misprint of 1489 for 1498. With very few exceptions, I have set down everything in Dr. Sommer's lengthy volumes which appears in any degree faulty or defective. It will be seen how admirably he has done his work, and how efficiently his printers and publishers have assisted him. To discuss the sources of Malory, or to approach in any way the Arthurian legend, would be premature at the present time, when we are expecting the publication of Dr. Sommer's volume upon the former question, and that of Prof. Rhys upon the second. The excellence of Dr. Sommer's work now before us, and the unrivalled reputation of the Oxford Professor of Celtic, lead us to believe that in the two works we shall have a complete treatment of the mythology, history, and literature of King Arthur and of his legend; so that the Celtic hero will take his place, whether in fact or fiction, as definitely as the Frank Charlemagne and the Scandinavian Sigurd, or the Gothic Siegfried, have taken theirs. But there are certain considerations, possibly worth a little notice, upon the Celtic, or Arthurian, tradition in English literature. It is commonly said that a care for things Celtic, a recognition of the Celtic element in our life and literature, is of recent date; and if by this be meant that past generations knew little about Celtic philology and the like, it is very true; but it is not true to say that past generations were not profoundly attached to the Celts—Cambro-Britons, as they were fond of calling them. In Malory's time there was an immense interest in such things; witness Caxton's account—

"Many noble and dyvers gentylmen of this royaume of Englonde camen and demaunded of me many and oftymes, wherfore that I have not do made and empyrnte the noble hystorye

of the saynt greal and of the moost renommed crysten kyng, Fyrst and chyef of the thre best crysten and worthy, kyng Arthur, which ought moost to be remembred emonge us englysshe men tofore al other crysten kynges."

Doubtless they knew little about the real Celts; what they relished was the romantic and chivalrous air thrown over those original legends, the courtly, knightly, and Christian charm of the story, as presented by those "two Archdeacons," upon whom Buckle poured such scorn. To Walter of Oxford, and to Geoffrey of Monmouth, is due the popularity in England, as distinct from Welsh tradition and folk-lore, of the familiar stories of Brute the Trojan and so forth. The whole history, with its curious narratives, in which occur Trojans, and Joseph of Arimathaea and other discordant persons, was accepted for truth; nor was anyone bold enough to question it till Polydore Virgil did so, to the indignation of everyone. That ingenious but over-fluent writer, Vernon Lee, speaks of "the colourless respectability of the collection made by Sir Thomas Malory." The literary value of Malory is a question which we may leave aside; certainly his work represents an increasing concern for the ancient histories and traditions of Britain. Gradually there seems to have sprung up an appreciation of the "Britons" as the earliest genuine ancestors of the English: an uncritical instinct, true in the main. This most strongly is seen in Drayton; *Polyolbion* is, for the most part, a long chaunt in praise of Wales. He defends the traditional story, "Our Geffray had his Brute," and he invokes the bard who

"Of famous Arthur told'st, and where he was interred;
In which these wretchless times had long and blindly erred,
And ignorance had brought the world to such a pass,
As now, which scarce believes that Arthur ever was.
But when King Henry sent, th' reported place to view,
He found that man of men: and what thou said'st was true."

Drayton was indignant at the scepticism; and there are some thirty passages in his poems where he breaks out in praise of Wales and of Arthur. He has one reference in his *Eclogues* which I can only interpret as an allusion to Wynkyn de Worde's edition of Malory. One shepherd exclaims to another called Winkin:

"What, may'st thou be that old Winkin de Word?"

* * * * *
Come, sit we down under this Hawthorne Tree,
The Morrow's Light shall lend us Day enough,
And let us tell of Gawen or Sir Guy,
Of Robin Hood, or of old Clem a Clough.

"Or else some Romant unto us arede,
By former shepheards taught thee in thy youth,
Of noble Lords and Ladies gentle dedde,
Or of thy Love, or of thy Lasses truth."

Spenser, as all know, loved the legends of King Arthur, and "moralised his song" by their help. Milton is full of gorgeous passages about them. It was reserved for Sir Richard Blackmore and for Lord Tennyson to attempt what was intended, but not done, by Milton and by Dryden. The loss of Milton's projected epic is irretrievable; he alone could have given us all the

grandeur and the beauty of old romance, without renouncing his classical perfection. Dr. Sommer has quoted the passage in Ascham, where that delightful scholar falls foul of Malory for his vicious influence; and I may add Ben Jonson to the number of ill wishers to King Arthur. In his *Underwoods* he execrates Vulcan for burning his MSS. He could have spared anything, he says, but that. He would have thrown on the fire

"the whole sum
Of Errant Knighthood, with the Dames and
Dwarfs;
The charmed Boats, and the enchanted Wharfs,
The *Tristrams*, *Lanc'lots*, *Turpins*, and the *Peers*,
All the mad *Rolands*, and sweet *Oliveres*;
To *Mertin's* Marvalls, and his *Caball's* loss
With the Chimæra of the *Rosie Cross*."

Again, an interest in early British legend led Shakspeare to go thither for his *Cymbeline* and *King Lear*. In short, what I may call British things, as distinct from Celtic, always kept a fascination for our older men of letters. I might mention the Warton, and especially the younger's poems; and Gray, who here, as in much else, caught the modern spirit, and was a Celtic scholar for that age. In our own time the pre-Raphaelite movement found a singular occasion of success in these Arthurian stories. Malory, writes Mr. William Rossetti, had "a great influence upon Rossetti's mind." Mr. Pater has told us how wonderfully Mr. Morris touched the old legends; and, besides Mr. Swinburne's *Tristram of Lyonesse* and the Laureate's unsatisfactory *Idylls*, there is Arnold's great poem, *Tristram and Iseult*. In Germany there is Wagner's magnificent drama, *Parzifal*; in France M. Verlaine, with his sensuous mysticism, has written upon the same theme. Characteristically enough, Mr. Walt Whitman exclaims, "Away with old romance!" because "Arthur is vanished with all his knights." Arnold's lectures upon Celtic literature contain the finest and most subtle things yet said upon the Celts, unless the beautiful essay of M. Renan be held their equal. And, finally, we have Prof. Rhys to keep before us the facts of science, of philology: not to destroy poetry, but to explain its original in these old myths; to tell us that Merlin is "the Brythonic Zeus," for example, and not an inexplicable "Ambrosius." Let me add that it is discreditable to Mark Twain that he should have spoiled his reputation for humour by the foolish scurrilities of his burlesque upon Malory. I have touched upon these illustrations of the influence, and of the popularity, won by the legends, of which Malory, as de Quincey said, is the Herodotus; because to do so emphasises the value of Dr. Sommer's great undertaking. There is no English classic of equal fame and worth so poorly and neglectfully treated hitherto. Now, at last, a scholar not of our nation has given us a final and a nearly faultless edition. For the first time we can read, in its most perfect form, the mediæval version of that national legend, which

"is partly Roman, but more than all is Celtic, in its dim enchantments, its fury of helpless battle, its almost feminine tenderness of friend-

ship, its fainting passion, its religious ardours, all at length vanishing in defeat, and being found no more."

LIONEL JOHNSON.

"RULERS OF INDIA."—*Dupleix*. By Col. G. B. Malleon. (Oxford: University Press.)

THIS is one of the best of Sir W. Hunter's interesting and valuable series, and far superior to the *Akbar* by the same writer. In that work Col. Malleon seemed to be working to order, having read up, *ad hoc*, a subject in which he had not before been conversant; hence, in spite of all his literary experience and skill, his book—to experts at least—proved hardly instructive, or even satisfactory. Here, on the contrary, he writes out of the fulness of familiarity, moving with ease over a field that he had long ago surveyed in every nook and corner. According to the old Greek saying, a big book is a big nuisance; but to do a small book as well as this on *Dupleix* has been done will be recognised by competent judges as no small achievement. When one looks at the prefatory note, and considers the bulk of material out of which the little volume has been distilled, one can still better appreciate the labour and dexterity involved in the performance.

Col. Malleon begins with an introductory chapter of thirty-four pages, in which he gives a rapid but perspicuous survey of the origin of French settlements in India. The preliminary attempts of Richelieu and Colbert did not come to much; there was not any very great ardour for Eastern commerce—or, indeed, for any maritime trade at all—in the France of the Bourbons. Beyond establishing a sort of preemptive claim on Madagascar, and laying the foundation of valuable little colonies in Bourbon and Mauritius, the French did nothing in the far East before the time of the Regency. The "Perpetual Company" by which the start was made, about 1720, arose out of Law's far-seeing schemes and their partial failure.

The new company was, on the whole, well served; and by 1741 Pondichery had been established and fortified on the Malabar coast; and its governor, Benoit Dumas, had received investiture as a feudatory Prince of the Empire, with sanction for the title passing to his successor. Besides taking this important place in the Oriental hierarchy, M. Dumas had laid deep the foundations of actual power; for it was he who devised the idea—fruitful in after consequences—of raising armies of Eastern soldiers, dressed, drilled, and disciplined on the European model and led by European officers. These two thoughts, the connexion with native states and the employment of "sepoys," were the factors of European power, paramountcy, and even empire, in India—but not for the inventors. It has been said that a Frenchman invented the dicky, but an Englishman added the shirt; and the homely analogy is not without significance. There is hardly any idea that has afterwards fructified in British hands but has been anticipated by the quick intelligence of our lively neighbours beyond the Channel. But the French are too impatient,

too apt to discount results which can only be matured by time and circumstance.

Nevertheless, for a time all prospered. In 1741 *Dupleix* succeeded Dumas, and Col. Malleon devotes his second chapter to an excellent account of the developments that he produced on his predecessor's lines. Three more chapters show the action of *Dupleix* against British influence, and for extending French influence in the Carnatic and at the Darbar of the suzerain at Haidarabad. Then we are shown "the zenith of his success." In 1749 the French Governor had the satisfaction of seeing his protégé Salabat Jang raised to power by the able and faithful deputy by whom he was represented in the Deccan, the Marquis de Bussy. In the beginning of 1751 the French Nizam was duly invested under a patent from the Imperial Chancery at Delhi; and the whole of the South of India seemed amalgamating into a territory of which the French should be the virtual, if not the actual, masters. The British, at Fort St. George and Fort St. David (otherwise known as Madras and Cuddalore) were the only exceptions to the paramount influence of the French.

How all this apparent strength collapsed, in less than four years, is told in the remaining five chapters. Then a final chapter of twenty pages concisely shows the ultimate and complete disaster by which the positions were more than reversed, and the power of the British raised to an appearance and a reality exceeding that of the French at their highest. But it was even then a near thing. In 1782 the armies of Mysore had destroyed two British forces; Coote was dying, and his army—the last troops left to the British in that part of India—was hemmed in and threatened with starvation. Haidar Ali was pressing them on one side, a large body of good French troops menaced them on another. The British squadron was on the other side of India, and the French fleet was supreme in the Bay of Bengal. By the middle of 1783 the news of the treaty of peace between France and Great Britain reached India; hostilities were suspended; Haidar, Bussy, and Coote were all dead; the French in India were the owners of two third-rate towns; the British were administering the Carnatic.

When we try to discover the reasons of all this, we are met by considerable difficulty. The French were well served. Martin, Dumas, *Dupleix*, La Bourdonnais, Suffrein, Bussy, and Lally were men of talent quite equal to Clive and his compeers, and in some respects the French statesmen had wider aims and more original genius. But perhaps in this very superiority lay the reason of their failure. Col. Malleon well points out (on p. 72) that, "whilst, in the case of the French, the main consideration was the increase of political influence and political power, in that of the English it was extension and expansion of commerce." In other words, the latter aimed at the immediate and the feasible, while the former looked to contingent and speculative objects.

The French officers were able and zealous, and they did not quarrel among themselves a bit more than their rivals. One British governor of Madras was arrested by his

council and kept in prison till he died. Another was suspended by Warren Hastings. On the other hand, Dupleix and Bussy always worked cordially together; and in the very month of his fall Dupleix received from Bussy a letter (quoted on p. 162 of the work under notice) in which the gallant writer renews his testimonies of deference, and offers "respectful and inviolable attachment" to his sinking chief. But the British views were patient, practical, and short; and so they were attained, and became stepping-stones to further attainment. Their French competitors failed because they took their gaze into remote horizons, and planned gorgeous enterprises without making sure that their employers and controllers at home would give sanction and support to those extensive and ambitious schemes. Nor was this due to any great inferiority on the part of the French rulers at Paris. Louis XV., in his youth, was at least as capable a king as our George II., and it has never been suggested that the Duke of Newcastle had more courage or capacity than Cardinal Fleury or the Duc de Choiseul. It was not indeed until the first Pitt obtained the direction of affairs that any great political or military efforts were made by the British in any part of India. But in the meanwhile, Saunders and Clive, and those who acted with them, were moderate men of the middle-class type, content to labour obediently for a commercial company, to do the day's humdrum work, and to leave to the future the encounter with future developments.

The shameful treatment met with by Dupleix after his return to France may seem to be like that of Warren Hastings in England. Both were disgraced and ruined. But, here again, there is a difference, for which British complacency may take credit. Hastings met with a fair trial, and, on his acquittal, received some sort of pecuniary compensation. The great Frenchman was deprived of his money in a spirit of sordid and overbearing fraud.

H. G. KEENE.

The Mosaic Sacrifices in Leviticus I.—VIII.
By the Rev. W. M. Rodwell. (Griffith, Farran & Co.)

A MONOGRAPH on the Levitical sacrifices, written by a competent scholar, in full view of the latest researches, might have been an acceptable addition to Biblical literature. It would have been necessary that the writer of such a monograph should take fully into account the claim of the evolutionary doctrine to supremacy in this department of the theological domain. To speak in these days of "the Mosaic sacrifices in Leviticus" savours already perhaps somewhat of anachronism, even though it may not be as yet possible to trace fully the gradual development of the elaborated ritual of the middle books of the Pentateuch from the rude attempts of primitive man to gratify an anthropomorphic deity. Dr. E. B. Tylor speaks somewhat too strongly when he says,

"The copious records of sacrifice in the Old Testament enable us to follow its expansion,

from the simple patriarchal forms of a pastoral tribe to the huge and complex system organised to carry on the ancient service in a now populous and settled kingdom" (*Primitive Culture*, vol. ii., p. 350).

Still, even in Leviticus, there is indication of the original idea of sacrifice as the presentation of food, which, if it was not eaten, was at least supposed to give gratification by its odour or "sweet-smelling savour," and to be, in this less gross and palpable manner, accepted and appropriated. Similar to the gratification by odour was that by sight, when the choice or fleshy parts of the animal were lifted up and presented in the "heave-offering" or "wave-offering." But the greatest interest, especially in respect of Christian typology and dogma, pertains to the blood of the sacrificial victim. Although the author of the Fiftieth Psalm, with his more spiritual aspirations, rejects the idea that Jehovah will "drink the blood of goats," yet, however repellent the idea may be to us, the words of Ezek. xlv. 7, which speak of his "food, the fat and the blood," can scarcely leave a doubt that this idea of the poured out libations of blood had been actually entertained; and it must have been associated in early times with a correspondingly gross conception of Deity. From this point of view it is not difficult to explain, in a manner analogous to that just suggested with regard to the heave-offering and the wave-offering, the sprinkling around of the blood of the slaughtered animal and the smearing with blood the "horns of the altar." It must not, however, be overlooked that even at an early time the offering of blood may have acquired a mystical significance, which, indeed, might the more easily arise on account of the supposed mysterious character of the blood as specially embodying or containing the vital principle. Compare, on this subject, Robertson Smith's *Religion of the Semites* (p. 359 *et al.*)

Similarly the *chattath* or sin-offering evidently had a peculiar mystical character. This is to be discerned in its special holiness and in the sanctity which it communicated; in the burning in a clean place without the camp; in its identification with the offerer's offence, and so in oil and frankincense in connexion with it being forbidden; and however the words of Lev. iv. 31 may be accounted for—whether as pointing to a less flagrant kind of transgression or otherwise—in the general absence of the formula "for a sweet savour to the Lord" in connexion with the burning of the *chattath*. There is no difficulty in seeing that all this may have furnished one of the roots of the New Testament doctrine of the great expiatory sacrifice, with which Mr. Rodwell's little work is very much concerned.

On the distinction of meaning to be observed between the *chattath* or sin-offering and the *asham* or trespass-offering much has been written; but, as Mr. Rodwell observes, "In what especial points the sin-offering differed from the trespass-offering is most difficult to decide." Perhaps the best definition is that which regards the trespass-offering as bringing more prominently into view the idea of restitution or compensation.

The subject generally is one on which it might have been expected that important light would be thrown by the Babylonian monuments. But unfortunately, with regard to the Babylonian sacrifices, our information is as yet exceedingly slight and imperfect, though with respect to the closely related subject of the sense of sin there is clear evidence, as was shown by Prof. Sayce in his "Lectures on Babylonian Literature," and more recently in the Appendix to his "Hibbert Lectures."

In the absence of an ideal treatise on the subject, such as I have alluded to above, Mr. Rodwell's work may be not without some value. It is not quite unlikely that he was attracted to the subject by his ecclesiastical position, which seems to be clearly indicated when, in relation to the "heave-offering," he speaks of "the 'heaving' or presentation to the Father of the heavenly food of the B. Sacrament, even the Body and Blood of His dear Son," and adds,

"It is much to be regretted that this action of 'elevation' or 'heaving,' so scriptural, so ancient, and so full of beauty and significance, should not find an authorised place in the ritual of our incomparable liturgy."

Unfortunately our author's Hebrew scholarship seems, to use a mild expression, somewhat inadequate. Thus, in a note on Lev. iv. 12, we read, "The word *hatsia* [*sic*], being the Hiphil form of *yatsah*, 'to go forth,' simply means, 'he shall cause to go forth,'" while on p. 20, with regard to this verb of Mr. Rodwell's imagination, with a final *h*, we have the explanation "*yatsah*, 'to cast out.'" And, with respect to the Hebrew word for "offering" in Lev. i. 2, which Mr. Rodwell represents by *qorban*, we are informed that "it is derived from the Hiphil or causative conjugation of the verb *qarah*, 'to draw near.'"

It is, perhaps, right to add that, notwithstanding the close similarity of name, the author of this work is not to be identified with the translator of the Koran and the author of various contributions to Biblical literature published now some years ago.

THOMAS TYLER.

A BLASPHEMY CASE IN POLAND IN THE
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Sprawa Zygmunta Uruga. Epizod Historyczny z Czasów Saskich, 1715—1740, przez Alexandra Kraushara. (Cracow: G. Gebthner.)

THE spread of Protestantism in Poland and the means by which it was almost stamped out furnish some melancholy pages in the history of a country already full of strange episodes. The story was told by the late Count Valerian Krasinski in an interesting, but now, we fear, forgotten work published in English, *Historical Sketch of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Reformation in Poland*.

It is a narrative well worth our attention, and has its lesson for other countries. At one time Poland seemed to bid fair to become a land of religious toleration. Thither the Socini fled, and at Rakow, in 1605, their followers issued a famous catechism. Many of the most eminent Poles were Protestants, such as Rej of Naglowice, their first poet;

Bielski, the first historian who had the courage to use the vernacular; and Nicholas Radziwill, at whose expense the great Polish Bible of 1563 was printed. Sigismund Augustus had merely tolerated Protestantism, without having the courage to embrace it publicly. Calvin, however, dedicated one of his treatises to him. Stephen Bathory was a rigid Catholic; but the real persecution began under Sigismund III., who had no small portion of the fanatical spirit of Philip II. of Spain. Soon after the Jesuits came into Poland there was a complete change. The whole education of the country fell into their hands. The elementary schools, chiefly belonging to the Protestants, are said to have amounted in the sixteenth century to 1500. They disappeared without leaving a trace. The Socinian school at Rakow was closed in 1638 by order of the Diet, and finally all Socinians were expelled the country in 1658. Both the members of the Greek orthodox church and the Dissidents, as the Protestants were called, had a grievous time. One of the most efficient of the Jesuits was the celebrated Peter Skarga, whose sermons are considered the finest specimens of Polish pulpit-eloquence; but he had a pernicious influence upon his country. Still, Protestantism lingered on in spite of persecution. Even in the Saxon period we now and then find some unfortunate victim from their number brought before the tribunals. In the reign of John Sobieski we get the terrible case of Christopher Lyszczyński—a Lithuanian landed proprietor, who having carelessly written down some freethinking notes, was denounced before the Diet at Wilno, and sentenced to have his tongue cut out and to be afterwards decapitated and his body burnt. This atrocious sentence, in spite of the recantation of the offender, was duly carried out. Sobieski was horror-struck at the occurrence, which he had not the power to prevent, and declared that the Inquisition could do nothing worse. But Bishop Zaluski, the author of the *Epistolæ Historico-familiares*, has expressed his delight at the punishment.

It is with a very similar case, although not terminating in such a revolting manner, that M. Kraushar deals in the interesting volume now before us. In the year 1715 Sigismund Unruh (or, as the name is written in Polish, Unrug) a Protestant noble, *Starosta* of Obornik and chamberlain of the king, Augustus, was accused of blasphemy. The family, as the name shows, was of German origin, and is said to have come from Alsace; but as early as the twelfth century some of the members of it are met with in Bohemia. The Polish line was founded by a certain Christopher von Unruh, who settled in Great Poland in the sixteenth century. Sigismund, the hero of our story, was born at Miedzyehod in 1676. He was a man of considerable intelligence, who had received his education at a German university, and was in the habit of keeping a commonplace book—*Collectanea*, or *Silva Rerum*, as such books seem to have been called at that time—containing his notes on foreign travel, extracts from classical and modern authors, and other miscellaneous

items. This book he used to carry about on his expeditions; and on one occasion, while staying at the house of a lady at Sroda, it was seen by a Catholic priest, and also by a certain Andrew Potocki, the town clerk of Gniesen, a personal enemy of Unruh's, as they had espoused different sides in the great struggle between Augustus and Stanislaus Leszczyński for the Polish throne. Potocki enjoyed a bad name for malice and avarice. He found in Unruh's commonplace book the following sentence, in the French language:

"La Vérité salutaire n'est elle donc descendue du Ciel que pour être aux habitants de notre globe une occasion perpétuelle d'erreur, de guerre, de haine et de division?"

This trivial passage, out of which it appears difficult to extract a dangerous meaning, is to be found in a collection of essays, entitled *L'esprit des Cours d'Europe*, which originally were published twice a week at the Hague between the years 1699—1710, and were edited by a certain Nicholas Guedeville. The identical passage is in the volume for Sept.-Dec., 1709. Potocki denounced Unruh before the local court of Piotrkow; and that tribunal condemned him to suffer the same punishment as Lyszczyński, and to have his blasphemous paper burnt with him. Moreover, all his goods were to be forfeited, and part to go to the accuser. The sentence is given by M. Kraushar at length on p. 27 in the corrupt Latin then in use. But Unruh escaped into Germany; and in his absence his commonplace book was publicly burnt at Piotrkow—not by the executioner, who appears to have been busy elsewhere, but by the executioner's wife, as is duly described in a rare little German tract, which has been laid under contribution by M. Kraushar, who has spared no research in order to throw light upon this strange case of perverted justice. In some of the *pièces justificatives* he has been assisted by M. Estreicher-Rosbierski, the author of the invaluable *Bibliografia Polska* and custodian of the Jagiellon library at Cracow. Unruh was obliged to remain in exile till 1726, when the Diet of Grodno remitted his sentence and restored his property. The matter had in the meanwhile been referred to the Pope, who declared the sentence null and void on account of the incompetence of the tribunal by which it was given. The decree had also been referred to the Sorbonne, who likewise considered that it was not binding. This was done through the agency of M. Rottenbourg, the French ambassador at the Prussian Court. It is evident, therefore, that the case had made a good deal of noise throughout Europe. The King, Augustus II., could not help Unruh, as he had found in the Jesuits the chief supporters of his throne, and was afraid to offend them. The influence of the Sorbonne is well known, especially in the censorship of books. M. Kraushar has collected many instances in which this college exercised such functions. In 1732 Sigismund Unruh died, his enemy, Potocki, having preceded him to the grave.

It is a striking story of ignorance and intolerance, and gives us a sad picture of Poland at that time, coming as it does between the

fate of Lyszczyński and the executions at Thorn in 1724, when, on a trumped-up charge of having fomented a riot, which caused the destruction of some Jesuit churches, Rösner, the burgomaster of the town, and several other leading Protestants were executed. M. Kraushar has illustrated his narrative with much curious matter descriptive of the times. The clergy, so careful of doctrine, seem to have troubled themselves but little about the moral condition of their flocks. But these transactions were not unobserved by the Protestant powers of Europe. In 1731 Woodward, the Eng'ish minister at the Polish court, presented a memorial to the king, enumerating the oppressions to which the Protestants were exposed. The cruelties at Thorn had sent a thrill of horror throughout Europe; and representations of a similar tenour were made by Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland. The first of these powers already cast longing eyes upon Danzig. During the reign of the contemptible Augustus III. the Dissidents suffered greatly, as we may gather from the petition presented to Stanislaus Poniatowski at the Diet of 1766.

"Our churches," they say, "have been partly taken from us under different pretences, and partly are falling into ruins, as the repairing of them is prohibited. . . . Our youth is obliged to grow up in ignorance and without the knowledge of God. The burying of our dead, even at night time, is exposed to great danger; and we are obliged, in order to baptise children, to convey them out of the country."

In the Diet of 1767 there were some ameliorations of their condition, but more apparent than real. Among other things, although it was promised that the Dissidents should be admitted to equal rights with the Roman Catholics, yet the latter enjoyed extraordinary privileges. The monarch was absolutely required to conform; and the proposal of the election of a candidate of any other faith to the throne was declared to be high treason, punishable with death. Conversion from the Roman Catholic religion entailed exile. But the end of the country was at hand.

M. Kraushar has prepared his monograph with great care. At the end of each volume he gives his documents. They are quaint in their curious Latinity, as are the Polish papers elsewhere introduced in what is called the Macaronic style—Latin sentences interspersed with the vernacular, as we may also see in some German documents about the same period.

The book presents a curious picture of old Poland—intolerant, aristocratic, superstitious. It is to be hoped that M. Kraushar will continue his series of historical monographs. An interesting one on Stephen Bathory and his dealings with Doctors Dee and Kelly has already been reviewed in the ACADEMY. He will perhaps collect them afterwards, as Szajnoch did, whose "Historical Sketches" furnish some of the most readable and instructive volumes in the literature of any country.

W. R. MORFILL.

The Loves and Marriages of some Eminent Persons. By T. F. Thiselton-Dyer. In 2 vols. (Ward & Downey.)

THE critic who remembers certain pleasant contributions to the popular literature of folk-lore made by Mr. Thiselton-Dyer will feel a desire to speak kindly of any work from his pen; but the critic's duty is first to be just, and it is simply impossible to combine justice and kindness in speaking of these two bulky volumes. The simple fact is, they are about as bad and worthless a specimen as we have ever seen of the cheapest and commonest kind of book-making. The book-maker, as book-maker, is not a person to be regarded with the contempt sometimes indiscriminately poured upon him by superfine reviewers. Compilation may be made not only a useful but a fine art—witness various charming volumes by Mr. W. Davenport Adams and other conscientious literary labourers who deserve honourable mention; but fine art demands brain work as well as scissors and paste, and in these pages we find not the faintest indications of any guiding intelligence other than that very elementary faculty required to group the cuttings under their various headings of classification, "Married Happiness," "Marriage Romance," "Early Loves," and so on. Even this arrangement, primitive as it is, is thoroughly clumsy; for there is hardly a single section which does not overlap, or is not overlapped by, some other section. There is, for example, no reason in the world why nearly all the facts related in the chapter entitled "Separation" should not have been included in the preceding chapter "Unhappily Married"; and it is impossible either to make an intelligible differentiation between the contents of the first two chapters in the second volume, "Early Loves" and "Early Courtship and Marriage," or to assign a sufficient justification for the separate existence of either, the contents of both being duly covered by some other heading.

Mr. Thiselton-Dyer's plan seems to have been to work his way steadily through Mr. Leslie Stephen's *Dictionary of National Biography* and a number of standard memoirs, and to extract from them with *naïf* indiscriminateness as many items of matrimonial or amatory information as would fill some 600 pages, without any reference to the intrinsic interest of the material selected. It is undoubtedly a fact that "eminent persons," like persons who are not eminent, do as a rule fall in love several times, and marry at least once; but the mere fact of a man's eminence does not necessarily confer upon his experiences of courtship and marriage any special interest for the general public. Of course they are interesting in their proper place, which is the eminent man's biography; but, when thus arbitrarily dragged from their true environment, to be exhibited in a kind of matrimonial museum, they lose all their attractiveness. The arrangement of each room in the museum is equal in badness to the arrangement of the whole, for the various "objects" follow each other in alphabetical order, the most

ridiculous juxtaposition being the inevitable result. Thus we are treated to snippets of information concerning the married happiness of Dr. Arnold, Lord Beaconsfield, Thomas Bewick, John Bright, and Charlotte Brontë; and we are led on, by way of William Godwin, Edward Miall, and Lord Shaftesbury, to Professor Wilson and Bishop Wordsworth, who close the case. The heroes of "Marriage Romance" and the eminent persons who indulged in "Early Flirtations" follow each other in the same manner, and the incongruous jumble thus achieved is something quite unique.

The slovenliness of the literary style in the passages by which Mr. Thiselton-Dyer binds his cuttings together matches the slovenliness of the general structure. Words are loosely and inappropriately used, sentences are constructed with an awkwardness which would disgrace a literary beginner; while the vulgarism "and who," unaccompanied by a preceding relative, appears with irritating frequency. Nor can it be said that the substance is any great improvement upon the form. Much of the matter with which the book is padded out to quite needlessly large proportions is altogether irrelevant to its nominal theme, and of what is relevant a great deal is gratuitously disagreeable. It would be difficult to count the number of pages devoted to the disinterment of scandals which are half or wholly forgotten; and, unfortunately, Mr. Thiselton-Dyer's offences against good taste are not confined to his collections of unsavoury gossip. There is no excuse for dragging in the reference to the terrible affliction which cast a dark shadow over the life of Thackeray; and the compiler insults the memory of a distinguished man and a devoted woman by classing among "marriages by consent"—his euphemism for illicit unions—the long, tender, and, as we have every reason to believe, perfectly reproachless friendship of Charles Reade and Mrs. Seymour.

It is not pleasant to have to speak thus of Mr. Thiselton-Dyer's book; but such publications as this are the bane of literature, and deserve only ruthless extermination. They do not instruct, and such entertainment as they provide is of the vulgarest kind. We know this sounds severe, and we should be glad to modify the severity by some words of praise; but for such words the book unfortunately supplies no suggestions, since when its substance is neither irrelevant nor disagreeable, it is utterly trivial.

JAMES ASHCROFT NOBLE.

NEW NOVELS.

The Riddle of Lawrence Haviland. By Constance Smith. In 3 vols. (Bentley.)

The Better Man. By Arthur Paterson. (Ward & Downey.)

Ko Méri. By Jessie Watson. (Eden, Remington & Co.)

Between the Ferries. By Margaret Moyes Black. (Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson, & Ferrier.)

The Mesmerist. By E. H. C. Oliphant. (Eden, Remington & Co.)

The Rajah and the Rosebud. By William Sime. (Bristol: Arrowsmith.)

The Sloane Square Scandal. By Annie Thomas. (Sonnenschein.)

The Riddle of Lawrence Haviland is not so called because of any puzzle of plot or mystery in the working out of the story. Riddles of that sort are common enough, and few of them are worth solving. But here is a fine conception of character, which grows upon the reader from the first outlines of it until he finds that he has made the acquaintance of an extraordinary man. Lawrence Haviland unconsciously lives up to an impossible ideal—that of inflexible justice. He is described by his friends as a man to whom it is perfectly natural to think what is honourable and do what is right. Such a man might well be a prig, but Lawrence Haviland is nothing of the kind. He is simply a gentleman, fashioned after a true pattern of that article, but with his best instincts so largely developed that it will be odd if they do not play him false. When we meet with him first, he is a tutor at Cambridge, and in that capacity he has to decide the fate of an undergraduate who is suspected of misconduct. He does not know it, but on his decision hang some of the destinies of his own life. A young lady appears on the scene, the sister of another undergraduate, and she puts in a note for charity of judgment. She, too, mingles with the tutor's destinies. He decides; and the advancing plot unfolds the riddle of an austere exact life, caught in the toils of its unsuspecting self-righteousness. In such a story there is necessarily a good deal of external interest, but the intelligent reader will find himself absorbed in the masterly handling of character which goes on from the beginning. Haviland is an almost unique study—not quite a pleasant one; and the reader will sometimes be inclined to dispute with the writer whether he ought to have done and said such and such things. But this disputatious interest in a personage of fiction is one of the best testimonies to the value of a novelist's work. Hilda, Haviland's wife, is as interesting as himself. The "little pitted speck" in her which, for a time, so strangely alienated him from her was just that touch of everyday humanity which was his own worst want. Though these chief personages of the story stand out, as they ought to do, in conspicuous relief, the same skill and care have been bestowed upon the subordinate characters. They are all people to be known and remembered. Eliot, the fussy, well-intentioned ex-cabinet minister; Meyrick, the cultivated and prosy valetudinarian; Ladoga, the handsome desperado, who plays so vital a part in the story; Kathleen, with her girlish beauty and fatal waywardness—they are all drawn to the life and fitted to their place. Miss Constance Smith has, in fact, produced an exceptionally able novel; one which not only fulfils all the promise of her former book, but raises the highest expectations in regard to her future work in fiction.

A healthy, stimulating atmosphere, a great variety of character, and a story full of good points and excellent purpose, are

merits fairly to be ascribed to *The Better Man*. Mr. Arthur Paterson describes ranch life, and its effect upon those who live it, with a good deal of vividness. The wide range of country, the almost entire loneliness, and the monotony of sheep-farming under such conditions, make the most buoyant nature taciturn. But an independence of character is produced at the same time, which more ordinary conditions might not have brought out. This independence is seen to advantage in Frank Houghton, who makes a capital hero. One naturally looks for somebody in the part of villain in a story of New Mexico; and here he is, in the person of Marx Galt, whom the reader will loathe as a rascal while admitting the artistic finish of the type. Galt practises on Tom Eckersley, Frank's ne'er-do-well friend; and it is his connexion with Tom which causes Col. Eckersley to go out with his wife and daughter to New Mexico—an event from which exciting incidents follow. They are told with thrilling effect, and a freshness of style which of itself is one of the most welcome features of the story.

From New Mexico to New Zealand is a bigger leap than it seems. The author of *Ko Méri* has an abundance of good material, but she insists on bringing into her story too many of the small incidents of everyday life. Her people are interesting, because they are natural; but it becomes rather a tax upon the reader when he is required to be present at every meal they eat. Mary Balmain, the half-caste, is a fascinating heroine. Her grace, beauty, and general attractiveness impress the reader as much as they did those around her. If the book has an object beyond that of telling the story of Mary Balmain's life, it is to show some of the alleged failures of civilisation. The writer ventures to suggest that Bishop Selwyn's work in New Zealand scarcely reached the Maoris. She supposes that a few boys may have been benefited; but she says that the once "brave and honourable" natives, since our interference with them, have become "idle, sullen, and full of absurd superstitions."

"It passes me to understand," says Mary Balmain, "why missionaries and such large sums of money are sent to redeem strangers, that whatever they may be are not hungry and cold, when hundreds of thousands in Europe and many in England itself are ignorant, wicked, and starving."

Mrs. Black evidently loves the scenes she describes in *Between the Ferries*. She knows her people well, and is keen in perceiving their individualities. Though it is not a very wide world between the ferries, it is big enough to be a mirror of human life. The crabbedness of a miserable old age; the selfish manoeuvring of a fortune-seeking widow; the faithfulness of old servants; and the sorrows of a young neglected child, who yet retains a warm heart and a cool judgment amidst peculiar trials—all these have a place in the story. The style is fresh and almost balmy. It breathes, indeed, the very air of the ferries.

A very different air—as the title of the book suggests—pervades *The Mesmerist*. A

story of a murder done under hypnotic influence, with all the familiar mystery, misunderstanding, and fraud which are incident to that kind of crime, may still have interest for many readers, but the thing has been much overdone. In the present book it is overdone in the sense that the necessary sensationalism is wrought up to an extreme pitch; but that, in its way, is perhaps a merit.

In *The Rajah and the Rosebud* we make acquaintance again with the Bluebeard of nursery romance. But he is now a highly refined Bluebeard, who talks many languages, and has lived in England. He would never have thought of killing his wives if he had not fallen in love with Rosebud, and it is just possible that that young lady might have made a Christian gentleman of him if she had married him. How she managed to escape doing so the reader must be left to find out.

Miss Annie Thomas's book is a collection of short stories, "The Sloane Square Scandal" being one of the best, though there is a certain smartness about all of them.

GEORGE COTTERELL.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

"ADVENTURE SERIES." — *Memoirs of the Extraordinary Military Career of John Shipp*. With an Introduction by H. Manners Chichester. Illustrated. (Fisher Unwin.) Though far inferior in literary merit to Trelawny's *Adventures of a Younger Son*, and inferior also in historical importance to Robert Drury's *Journal in Madagascar*, this third volume of the "Adventure Series" deserves no less success than its predecessors. One advantage it has over both, in being a genuine autobiography. For though Shipp doubtless received assistance from some friend better skilled than himself in composition, it is equally certain that he was not a man to put his name to a single untruth, or even to an exaggeration of his own achievements. The book bears upon its face the stamp of veracity, embellished only by the sentimentalism of the age, in both thought and expression. And what a record it is! Brought up in a village workhouse, then apprenticed to a brutal East Anglian farmer of the type made known by Dr. Jessopp, our hero enlisted at the age of about twelve in a regiment that seems to have been mainly recruited from pauper boys. The greater part of his service was passed in India, where he took part in that campaign of Lord Lake in Hindustan which has never received the attention it merits, and afterwards in the Ghurka and Pindari Wars of Lord Hastings. Whenever hard fighting was to be done, Shipp came to the front. During Lake's disastrous siege of Bhartpur he led the forlorn hope of the storming party on no less than three occasions, and was each time severely wounded. Twice he was promoted from the ranks for valour—there was no Victoria Cross in those days, nor did he ever obtain a medal. But in time of peace Shipp was less fortunate. His first commission he had to sell, in order to pay his debts; his second commission he lost by the sentence of a court-martial, the justice of which he does not dispute. On his return to England, he found employment in the newly-organised police-force, and finally as the master of the Liverpool Workhouse. The value of his *Memoirs* consists in its lifelike picture of campaigning in India, from the point of view of a simple soldier, at the beginning of this cen-

tury. For a more general description of Anglo-Indian society at about the same time the curious may be referred to Capt. Bellew's *Memoirs of a Griffin*, reprinted (with the original illustrations) by Messrs. W. H. Allen in 1880. The present editor has done his work well, having (*inter alia*) searched the baptismal register of Saxmundham, in order to verify Shipp's age; but he might have given more abundant explanations of Indian terms. The publishers are also to be thanked for the contemporary illustrations. Incidentally, we may mention that Shipp calls a Dutch farmer at the Cape "the old boss." We do not know whether this is to be regarded as evidence for the Dutch origin of the word, or only as a relic of East Anglian slang. No such early usage is recorded in Dr. Murray's Dictionary.

Frays and Forays: Sketches in Peace and War. By Capt. G. J. Younghusband. (Percival.) Military literature can show no more striking contrast than from the "ranker" of Lake's fighting army to the smart wing officer of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides. Not that the latter is not required to carry his life daily in his hand almost as much as the former; but the entire surroundings of the two are so different! And, in its own small way, this little volume of sketches by Capt. Younghusband is as well worth reading as the elaborate *Memoirs of John Shipp*. Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the literary lion of the last London season, has touched with consummate cleverness upon some of the aspects of life upon the Afghan frontier; and Prof. James Darmesteter has recently brought back from the same region the materials for a philological monograph. But there is yet room for a plain narrative of the manner in which English officers have tamed the wild border tribes, by the same methods which pacified the Scotch Highlands. If Capt. Younghusband has not himself written such a narrative, he has at least contributed some chapters towards it. If only he would devote one of the furloughs of which he talks to serious literary labour, we believe that he could produce something that would deserve to live.

Sporting Sketches. By Diane Chasseresse. (Macmillan.) Notwithstanding its unpretending title, not a little pleasant writing and many a delightful incident in Scottish sport will be found in this little book. It is dedicated by a mother to her children, and the latter are to be deemed happy in possessing so adventurous and sensible a mother to indoctrinate them into the charms of wild nature and sport. She herself must have been a trying child to nurses and maids. Getting wet through daily as high as her waist was the least of her misdemeanours when trying to capture a trout or shoot a rabbit. She appears to have been trusted with a light rifle and allowed to wander over the heather at very tender years, so that she early became an excellent shot. Indeed, as her family had settled in a lodge fifty miles from a butcher, she was not seldom encouraged to go out and shoot for the larder. This custom, falling in with her eager love of the hills and of wild creatures, has enabled the author to write a book in such easy flowing style that it will equally delight the grown-up sportsman or the child, who will most certainly be led to imitate the adventures herein contained. The story of the raw sportsman who shot a mallard and was then told by the keeper, "I'm thinking it's just one of McGregor's tame ducks that's got away down the river"; or of the first salmon which the authoress caught when a little girl and brought home in her arms, is charming. Amusing, too, is it to read how the first omelette she cooked on the heather was flavoured with bits of green leaves picked around at random, because all omelettes ought

to contain green specks. We sympathise with her when first trusted with a heavy double-barrelled rifle; she closed her eyes and pulled both the triggers at once, and after a terrific report found her shoulder black and blue. The drollery of her camping out is inimitable, while the pranks of a pet otter in a London house will touch all who are fond of pets. This is by far the most amusing book of sport which has been produced this year, and the authoress vouches that every fact in it is true. This, however, is patent to all who know aught of Scotch sport. Diane Chasseresse has made herself an admirable deer-stalker, but must be a martyr to rheumatism. Many of her recitals, as for instance, that of shooting a seal, shooting a stag on its way to the next forest, and the like, are models of descriptive writing. The illustrations, if somewhat blurred, are generally as telling as the narratives they are meant to embellish.

Holiday Studies of Wordsworth, by Rivers, Woods, and Alps. By the Rev. F. A. Malleon. (Cassell.) There is probably no poet, unless it be Scott, with whom a holiday, or a succession of holidays, can be so pleasantly spent as with Wordsworth. As having a parish not far from the lake country, Mr. Malleon has been able to take such holidays freely. He appears to know the scenery of the Duddon as familiarly as the students of Wordsworth know the sonnets in which the glories of that stream are celebrated. Both as a commentary on some of the sonnets, and as an independent account of the actual and legendary life of the district, Mr. Malleon's descriptions are most welcome. Wordsworth has left a keener impression of his work on the surroundings of the Duddon than on Bolton Woods. It is the history associated with Bolton Abbey, rather than the romance of "The White Doe of Rylstone," which makes this region memorable. Mr. Malleon, however, recalls whatever charm is traceable to the poem and the poet. Wordsworth's "Westmoreland Girl" lived, with her husband, in Mr. Malleon's parish, and died there. He tells the story of her illness and death with a good deal of pathos. The poet's prognostication, that

"Should the country need a heroine
She might prove our Joan of Arc,"

could never have been realised; for Sarah Mackereth grew up a delicate woman, and died of consumption at the age of thirty-seven.

THE life of the female population of Turkey is a good subject for special study, which, owing to the seclusion of women in that country, only a lady can investigate. In *The Women of Turkey and their Folk-lore* (David Nutt), Miss Garnett has undertaken to deal with this; and from having resided for many years in various parts of the Turkish Empire, she is well qualified for the task. The present volume is devoted to the Christian women, and it is to be followed by another on the Semitic and Moslem women. Under the head of Christian women are included the Vlachs, the Greeks, the Armenians, and the Bulgarians; and the habits, the modes of life, and the dwellings of the female portion of these nationalities are described in considerable detail, and are illustrated in an interesting manner by the introduction of numerous popular songs and stories. To lady readers the frequent descriptions of costume will furnish an additional attraction. Perhaps the most important part of the book is that which deals with the Vlachs, because less is known of this people than of the others. Many of the Vlach customs are traced by Miss Garnett to a Roman source, such as those of anointing the door at marriage, of domestic celebrations corresponding to the worship of the Lares, of the observance of Thursday and Friday in a manner which recalls the dedication

of those days to Jupiter and Venus, and of the regard paid to the household serpent. It is interesting to observe that some of these have been noticed by Schott, in his *Walachische Märchen*, as being found among the Roumans north of the Danube. Under the head of the Greek women, we have an account of the heroines who took part in the War of Independence and of the feats which they achieved; and details are given as to the education of Greek women in Turkey at the present day, of the handicrafts on which they are employed, and of the dances which form the chief enjoyment of their festival days. Among the curious superstitions which they practice may be noticed that of fortune-telling by means of hens during Holy Week, when a day is apportioned to each member of the family, and according to the number of eggs laid on that day will be his or her prosperity during the coming year. Of a similar custom, which is observed in Thessaly on the Eve of St. John, the following description is given:

"At sunset, a large jar is filled with water and placed in the garden. Round it the family assemble, each with a leaf or flower, which he or she throws in. A wild dance and chant are kept up all the time. The jar is then carefully covered with a linen cloth, and the youngest of the party goes through the ceremony of 'locking' it with the house-key. It is finally set aside until the following day at noon, when the family assemble for the 'unlocking.' The cloth is removed, and each looks anxiously to see if his or her leaf or flower is floating on the water, as that foretells a long life, and an immersed leaf or flower an early death."

In speaking of the Armenian women Miss Garnett mentions the elaborate customs which exist among them connected with baptism. One of these, involving as it does a remarkable superstition, deserves to be quoted:

"If, before the baby is forty days old, any animal belonging to the household has young, the child must be passed three times over the newly-born creature. If this rule is not observed, the child will grow up melancholy and a prey to malaria. It is said that young brute animals, over which this ceremony has been performed, have often been known to die of the ailments from which these traditional prescriptions have preserved the human animal."

Mr. Stuart-Glennie has prefixed to this volume two introductory chapters on "The Ethnography of Turkey," and "Folk Conceptions of Nature." The assumption from which he starts in these is that civilisation originated, "as everything we know of the historical origin of civilisation leads us to believe that it did originate," in the action of an intellectually higher on intellectually lower races; and consequently his conclusions differ from those which are generally received.

Expeditions to the Pacific. With a brief reference to the Voyages of Discovery in Seas contiguous to Canada in connexion with a Western Passage from Europe to Asia. By Sandford Fleming. (Montreal: Dawson.) Dr. Fleming is president of the Royal Society of Canada from whose *Transactions* this memoir is reprinted. Its object is to give a short account of all the travellers who crossed the continent through British America in the era between Sir Alexander Mackenzie's expedition in 1792 and the first through train of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885. Such a list is difficult to compile; for every pioneer who made the journey from Rupert's Land into British Columbia did not publish a book, or in any other manner advertise his exploit. Hence, even Dr. Fleming, whose position as engineer to the first trans-continental line through Canada gives him exceptional facilities for collecting the required data, must necessarily have failed to hear of some of these quiet journeys of unambitious men. Still, the

catalogue he gives may be taken as fairly correct, very few expeditions of much importance having been omitted. However, it contains also accounts of various Arctic expeditions, and departs altogether from its avowed object in noticing the journeys of Sir Hector Langevin and Lord Dufferin, neither of whom crossed through British territory; while Lord Lorne's visit to British Columbia, being for the most part by way of the United States, has little claim to be included in Dr. Fleming's roll. Again, while pleasure trips of so little importance as these are noticed, some reference might, we think, have been made to the Boundary Commission under Colonel Hawkins. Nevertheless, with all its defects, Dr. Fleming's paper is an extremely useful contribution to the history of North-Western exploration, and is especially valuable for the local information it supplies regarding some of the less known of the early explorers; though, unfortunately, the map appended is valueless as a clue to the text, none of the routes described being laid down upon it. But after the crude stuff which the compilers of some of Mr. Bancroft's voluminous "histories" have thought fit to print, it is pleasant to read fifty pages of what is, so far as it goes, a veritable chronicle of half-forgotten pioneers and their doughty deeds.

NOTES AND NEWS.

PROF. ZUPITZA—after visits to the libraries in Cambridge and Oxford—has been, and is, working at MSS. in the British Museum, that of Gregory's Dialogues, &c. Dr. Liebermann, of Berlin, who is editing the Anglo-Saxon Laws for the Savigny Society, has also been at work at the Museum MSS. The evening studies of both learned men have, we hear, been devoted to the theatre, while their Sundays have been spent on the Thames.

FATHER WILLIAM P. NEVILLE, of the Birmingham Oratory, who was appointed by Cardinal Newman to be his literary executor, requests those who possess letters from the Cardinal to send them to him, in order that they may be made use of in publishing selections from his correspondence. He promises that all such letters sent to him shall be carefully returned to their owners.

THE Society of Arts have erected one of their memorial tablets on the house No. 19, Warwick-crescent, Maida-hill, where Robert Browning lived from the time of his return from Italy, after the death of his wife in 1861, until the summer of 1887, when he removed to 29, De Vere-gardens.

MESSRS. HACHETTE & CIE. announce an important work on early printing, to be issued under the auspices of the French minister of public instruction. The author is M. O. Thierry-Poux, of the Bibliothèque Nationale. The work will be entitled *Premiers Monuments de l'Imprimerie en France au XV^e Siècle*; and it will be illustrated with 289 facsimiles, reproduced by heliogravure. During the fifteenth century the art of printing was practised in France at no less than 41 places, and there were 145 printers and booksellers.

MESSRS. F. V. WHITE & Co. will publish shortly Gustav Freytag's *Reminiscences of My Life*, in two volumes, translated from the German by Katharine Chetwynd.

A NEW volume of "The Book Lovers Library" is announced for immediate publication, entitled *Studies in Jocular Literature*, by Mr. W. C. Hazlitt.

MESSRS. HARRISON & SON will publish in a few days *Shakspeare's "Macbeth" and Shaksperian Representation*, by Mr. E. Gilbert Highton, accompanied by reflections upon the general

interpretation of Shaksperian drama in the abstract, and as illustrated by various performances in recent years.

MR. WILLIAM HEINEMANN will publish immediately a work of fiction dealing with the story of Lazarus, written by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and Herbert D. Ward. It is entitled *Come Forth!* and it forms a companion volume to *The Master of the Magicians*, by the same joint authors.

A STORY with the subject of hypnotism as its basis will be published by Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. in a few days. The title of the little book is *Hypnotised; or, a Doctor's Confession*; and it is understood to be the work of Miss Margaret Brandon, an amateur actress and composer of several songs.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW have now ready for issue the third edition of Bishop Bickersteth's *Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer*, revised and enlarged by the addition of 144 new hymns. The music has been edited by Dr. Charles Vincent, organist of Christ Church, Hampstead, and Mr. D. J. Wood, organist of Exeter Cathedral, with the assistance throughout of Sir John Stainer.

THE first edition of Prof. J. Estlin Carpenter's book, *The First Three Gospels: their Origin and Relations*, published by the Sunday-School Association, being exhausted, a second edition, revised and enlarged by the author, will be ready next week.

MESSRS. WILLIAM ANDREWS & Co., of Hull, will publish at an early date *Yorkshire Battles*, by Mr. Edward Lamplough. The work is the result of a life-long study of the subject.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & Co. will publish next week a third and cheaper edition of Mr. Joseph Hutton's novel, *By Order of the Czar*, with some additional matter which was omitted when the work was first revised for publication in book form.

MR. DAVID MAXWELL will take as the subject of his presidential address at the Hull Literary Club "Modern English Literature."

MESSRS. TRUSLOVE & SHIRLEY, publishers, &c., have removed from St. Paul's Churchyard to 143 Oxford-street—a region which seems to be growing into favour with the trade.

AT the Congress of Old Catholics, held last week at Cologne, it was decided to hold, besides the annual meetings of each country, an international congress every alternate year. The first of these will be held in 1892 in Switzerland.

DR. THOMAS MUIR has published in pamphlet form (Glasgow: Robert Anderson) the address which he lately delivered before the Philosophical Society of Glasgow as president of the geographical and ethnological section. The subject is "The Territorial Expansion of the British Empire during the past Ten Years." Unfortunately, at the date when he wrote, he was unable to include the results of the latest treaties with Germany, France, and Portugal, though these are duly recorded on the large-scale map, by Messrs. George Philip & Son, which accompanies the address. But, even so, Mr. Muir calculates that, during the ten years ending with 1889, the British empire was increased by an aggregate of about 1,250,000 square miles. His method is to take each year separately, and describe the territorial aggrandisements it witnessed, together with the circumstances that led to each. We are not acquainted with any similar survey alike so comprehensive and so exact. It must have taken great pains to compile, and it deserves to be widely known.

PROF. BUCHHEIM writes:

"As the description communicated to you (Academy, September 13) of my edition of Goethe's

Faust, to be published by Messrs. Bell, might be misleading, I hope you will allow me to state that the volume will virtually consist of Hayward's prose translation of the drama, with his notes and appendices, revised by myself. The only original matter that I shall contribute will be an introduction, treating of the *Faust* legend."

FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

CANON SCOTT HOLLAND will contribute an article on "Canon Liddon" to the next number of the *Contemporary Review*, which will also contain the first of three articles by Sir Thomas Farrer on "Mr. Goschen's Finance," the first half of a new story by Vernon Lee, and articles by Sir Morell Mackenzie on "The Use and Abuse of the Hospitals," by Dr. Wright on "The Shanghai Conference," by Justice O'Hagan on "Irish Patriotism," and by Dr. Geffcken on "The Economic Position of Italy."

MR. H. H. RISLEY, of the Bengal Civil Service, is preparing an article for the next number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* on German colonial aspirations, under the title of "The Idea of a Greater Germany." He has made a careful study of the subject from the German point of view during a recent sojourn in that country, joining the German Colonial Society for the purpose; and he was fortunate enough to have the opportunity of discussing the whole question with Chancellor Caprivi, Herren von Bennigsen, Windhorst, and Krauel, and others. The same number will also contain an article by Mr. Hyde Clarke, on the diplomatic history of the Behring Sea question from 1790, including the proceedings of Pitt, Canning, Wellington, &c. It also refers to the new policy affecting our Indian and Australian empires, consequent on the opening of the Northern Pacific.

THE *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* for October will contain: "In the Cavalry Ranks," by a corporal of dragoons; "Jelalabad: a reply to General Sale Hill," by Major Broadfoot; "Forced Draught and Induced Draught," by Henry Williams.

MR. J. HALL RICHARDSON, author of "Police!" "The Rogues' Gallery," &c., who has been specially engaged for many months in making personal investigations, will contribute to the new volume of *Cassell's Saturday Journal* a series of articles on various strange doings and mysterious scenes in the metropolis. The first article, entitled "Secret Societies of To-day" is to appear in No. 365, issued on September 24.

THE *Stationer, Printer, and Fancy Trades' Register* (Dean & Son) promises for October an article on the toy trade, and another tracing the development of envelope-making from the earliest times down to the last improvement.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

"SUMMER."

How sweet it is when summer's best,
Beneath broad-sheltering chestnut boughs,
At sultry noontide to take rest,
While heedlessly the cattle browse.

And hushed as children for to hear
Some tale from olden fairy lore,
To listen with unwearied ear
To all we've often heard before—

The heated hum of lagging bees,
Now burrowed in the foxglove bells;
The whispered secrets that the breeze
Among the nodding grasses tells.

The thrush that from some thicket sings
Delicious songs; the blended rhyme
From all the deep content of things
That take their fill of summertime.

And so to listen on and on,
Nor reckon how we've idly sat,
Till through the branches shows, anon,
The fitful flicker of the bat.

And far around in misty gray
Has died the golden light of noon—
Then up! and through the tumbled hay
Wend homeward by the rising moon.

G. E. T.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THERE are several interesting articles in the September *Livre*, "Le Théâtre d'Alfred de Musset devant la censure" is a good historical contribution. More immediate, but perhaps less important, are a second on "Les Néo-Bibliophiles," a third on engraving in colours, and a fourth by M. Gausseron on bibliophily and *livres de luxe* among ourselves. In these last three we note a little taint of that mere spirit of the *mode* which distinguishes the mere bibliophile from the man of letters. The cry for "du nouveau" is not the scholar's cry. We confess very frankly that we think books illustrated in colour, pretty as they sometimes are, and though some of us may have been concerned with them, a rather rococo device; and M. Gausseron will meet, not from Gladstonians only, with an energetic disagreement in England when he dismisses Mr. Gladstone's book-tastes with the remark that "la théologie et la littérature homérique ont perdu beaucoup de leur saveur." We could tell M. Gausseron of Englishmen, not disinclined to roast Mr. Gladstone for his politics at a slow fire, who would very willingly feed the flames with bibliophiles who are so little catholic or scholarly as this.

THE *Theologisch Tijdschrift* for September contains the conclusion of Prof. Oort's elaborate examination of the Book of Hosea, the unity of which he ventures to deny. For the criticism of the text the two articles by this acute scholar supply ample material.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Recollections of My Childhood's Days," by Louisa M. Alcott; "The Care of the Sick, at Home and in the Hospital," a handbook for families and for nurses, by Dr. Th. Billroth, Professor of Surgery in Vienna, translated by J. Bentall Endean, with illustrations; "Historic Bindings in the Bodleian Library," containing twenty-four plates, reproduced by orthochromatic photography from the originals, and fully described by W. Salt Brasington; "Mountaineering in Colorado: the Peaks about Estes Park," by Frederick H. Chaplin, with illustrations; "A Southern Cross Fairy Tale," by Mrs. K. McCosh Clark, with illustrations by R. Atkinson and the author; "Port Tarascon: the Last Adventures of the Illustrious Tartarin," by Alphonse Daudet, translated by Henry James, with illustrations from drawings by Myrbach, Rossi, and Montégut; "Friesland Meres, and Through the Netherlands": the Voyage of a family in a Norfolk wherry, by Henry Montagu Doughty, new edition, with additional illustrations and text; "Wild Life on a Tidal Water: the History of a House Boat and Crew," by Dr. P. H. Emerson, illustrated with copperplates by Dr. Emerson and T. F. Goodall; "Face to Face with the Mexicans": the domestic life, educational, social, and business ways, statesmanship and literature, legendary and general history of the Mexican people, as seen and studied by an American woman during seven years of intercourse with them, by Fanny Chambers Gooch, with illustrations; "Charles Gounod: his Life and his Works," by Marie Anne Bovet, with portrait

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Thóróddsen, by A. M. Reeves; Two new books by Jules Verne, both illustrated—"The Purchase of the North Pole": a Sequel to "From the Earth to the Moon"; "The Family without a Name."

The Queen's Prime Ministers: a series of political biographies, edited by Stuart J. Reid. The volumes will contain portraits, and will be published at periodical intervals—"The Earl of Beaconsfield," by J. A. Froude; "Viscount Melbourne," by Dr. Henry Dunckley ("Verax"); "Sir Robert Peel," by Justin McCarthy; "Viscount Palmerston," by the Marquis of Lorne; "Earl Russell," by Stuart J. Reid; "The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone," by G. W. E. Russell; "The Earl of Aberdeen," by Sir Arthur Gordon; "The Marquis of Salisbury," by H. D. Traill; "The Earl of Derby," by George Saintsbury.

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Miscellaneous.—"The Best Books:" a Reader's Guide to the Choice of the Best Available Books in all Departments of Literature, with the Dates of the First and Last Editions, and the Price, Size, and Publisher's Name of each Book, and numerous Notes and Characterisations, by William Swan Sonnenschein, second edition, revised and enlarged, brought down to date, with an exhaustive Topical Authors' and Anonymous Books' Index; "From Dawn to Sunset," Poems by George Barlow; "The Development of Rational Theology since Kant," by Prof. Otto Pfeleiderer, translated, under the author's supervision, by J. Frederick Smith; "The Art of Literature, Social Essays," translated from the German of Schopenhauer, by T. Bailey Saunders, in 2 vols.; "Home Rule Speeches," a Collection of Speeches delivered between 1887 and 1890 by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, issued under the auspices of the National Liberal Union, Birmingham; "A Household Dictionary of Medicine: Preventive and Curative," by Dr. F. R. Walters, with illustrations; "An Introduction to the Study of Petrology," by Dr. Frederick H. Hatch, of the Geological Survey, with illustrations; "Monumental Brasses: a Handbook for the Archaeologist," by the Rev. Herbert W. Macklin, with illustrations; "The Boating Man's Vade Mecum," Notes on Designing, Building, Purchasing, Spars, Rigging, Fittings, Sails,

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The Young Collector Series.—"British Ferns," by E. J. Lowe; "Flowering Plants," by James Britten; "Grasses," by Frank Tufnail; "Introduction to Zoology," by B. Lindsay; "Book Collecting," by J. H. Slater; "Postage Stamps," by W. T. Ogilvie; "Chess Problems," by James Rayner, second edition.

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The Parallel Grammar Series. Edited by Prof. Sonnenschein.—"English Examples and Exercises" (Part I.), by M. A. Woods; "Second German Reader," by W. S. Macgowan; "Preparatory French Course," by Mlle. Zweifel; "Livy Lessons," by J. C. Nicol and the Rev. J. H. Smith; "French Syntax," by Prof. Moriarty.

Fiction.—"The Wages of Sin," by Lucas Malet, in 3 vols.; "Lady Hazleton's Confession," by Mrs. J. Kent Spender, in 3 vols.; "The Last Master of Carnandro," by Thomas A. Pinkerton.

Illustrated Gift Books.—"In the Days of Luther, or The Fate of Castle Löwengard," by Esmé Stuart; "Maggie in Mythica," by F. B. Doveton; "The Lay of St. Jucundus," by Edith Robinson, with illustrations by George Hodgson, cheap edition; "The Life of Joseph Sturge," by A. Peckover; "An English Hero: The Life of Richard Cobden," by F. E. Cooke, new edition; "An American Hero: The Life of J. Lloyd Garrison," by F. E. Cooke, new edition; "African Heroes," by C. E. Bourne, in 2 vols., new edition; "Mrs. Sherwood's Juvenile Library," in 4 vols., new edition, with entirely new illustrations, adapted to the present generation of young readers; "Alma," by Emma Marshall, new edition, illustrated; "Blackbirding in the South Pacific," by W. B. Churchward; "For King and Country; A Tale of the French Revolution," by Jane A. Nutt, being a new edition of "Kintail Place," with maps and several full-page plates.

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Kluge's "Etymological Dictionary of the German Language," translated by Dr. F. J. Davis; "The Shorter Poems of Robert Bridges"; a cheap re-issue of the Aldine Poets, the first seven volumes being Blake, Keats, Campbell, Coleridge, in 2 vols., and Chatterton in 2 vols.; "The Life and Works of Sir G. A. Macfarren"; "The Diary and Letters of Mme. D'Arblay," in 4 vols.; "Feudalism: its Rise, Progress, and Consequences," by Judge Abdy; "Pasteur and Rabies," by Dr. T. M. Dolan; "Architectural Studies in France," by the late Rev. J. L. Petit, revised edition, by Edward Bell; "The Book of Sundials," third and enlarged edition; the third and concluding volume of Mr. Law's "History of Hampton Court;" Prebendary Sadler's "Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles to Titus, Philemon, and Hebrews;" a third volume of the late Bishop Steere's "Notes of Sermons," edited by the Rev. R. M. Heanley; "St. Augustine De Fide et Symbolo;" "St. Leo: ad Flavianum Epistola;" and "Students' Help to the Prayer Book," by the Rev. Charles Whitaker; a revised edition of Teuffel's "History of Roman Literature," with considerable additions by Prof. Schwabe, translated by Prof. G. C. W. Warr, of King's College; "A Literal Prose Translation of Euripides," by E. P. Coleridge; "The Hellenics of Xenophon," Book I., with Analysis and Notes, by the Rev. L. D. Dowdall; "A Volume of Latin Verse," by the Rev. C. H. Bousfield; a revised edition of "Deighton's Euclid," Books I. and II., and Books I. to III.; "The Elements of Trigonometry," by John Dyer and the Rev. R. H. Whitcombe; "Solutions to the Problems in Besant's Elementary Hydrostatics;" "A Key to Ward's Examination Papers in Trigonometry;" "Scientific Voice, Artistic Singing, and Effective Speaking," by Thomas Chater; "Structural Mechanics," by R. M. Parkinson; "Bookbinding," by J. Zaehnsdorf, a revised and enlarged edition.

In *Bohn's Libraries*.—The following volumes are preparing:—"North's Lives of the Norths," edited by the Rev. Dr. A. Jessopp; "Goethe's Faust," Text, Translation, Notes, and Introduction, edited by Prof. Buchheim; "Ricardo's Principles of Political Economy and Taxation," edited by E. C. K. Gonner; "Schopenhauer's Essays," selected and translated by E. Belfort Bax; "Edgeworth's Stories for Children;" "Racine's Plays," edited by R. Bruce Boswell; and several volumes of handbooks of athletic sports, and handbooks of games.

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MR. DAVID NUTT'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

On behalf of the Folk-Lore Society, the "Handbook of Folk-Lore," compiled and edited with the assistance of members of the council, by the director of the society, Mr. G. L. Gomme; and the "Exempla of Jacques de Vitry," translated and annotated by Prof. Crane, of Cornell University. Mr. Joseph Jacobs's "English Fairy Tales," being an attempt to form a corpus of the nursery tales traditionally current in England. The volume will comprise 44 tales,

with notes, references, &c., and will have eight full page plates and forty cuts, by Mr. J. D. Batten. Also Dr. Douglas Hyde's "Selection of Irish Folk-Tales," translated from the Leabhar Sgenleachta, with additional tales (in Irish and English) copious linguistic and folklore notes, introduction, &c. The Ilchester lectures for 1889-90 on "The Marriage Customs and Legislation of the Slavonic Races," by Prof. Max Kowalewsky, of Moscow; Latin Vocabularies for Schools and Colleges," by Miss E. Dawes; "French Phrase Book for the use of Wellington College," by A. J. Calais; and new editions of Mr. Eve's "Wellington College French Grammar," and H. Swan's "Colloquial French for Tourists."

THE S.P.C.K.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"The Birth and Growth of Worlds," by Prof. Green of Oxford; "Soap Bubbles and the Forces which Mould Them," by C. V. Boys; "Spinning-tops," by Prof. J. Perry; "Natural History of the Animal Kingdom," translated by W. F. Kirby from the German of Prof. Von Schubert, in 3 vols.; "S. Patrick: his Life and Teaching," by E. J. Newell; "The Historical Character of the Old Testament," by the Rev. J. Eckersley; "Mass' George; or, a Boy's Adventures in the Old Savannahs," by George Manville Fenn; "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," by Dr. Gordon Stables; "Family Troubles," by Mrs. Molesworth; and in the Penny Library of Fiction: "The Sole Trustee," by Grant Allen.

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NOTES FROM THE LINCOLN REGISTERS.

II.

THE BUILDING OF NEWARK BRIDGE IN 1486.

As Mr. Maddison's copies of Bishop Longland's Injunctions for the reform of the convents of Nun Cotton and Studley, and of the monastery of Missenden, have been printed in *Archæologia* (vol. xlvii.), I forbear to quote from them, though parts of them are very interesting, and show what great need there was of a change for the better,

Bishop Russell's Register, A.D. 1480-96, contains, on leaf 23, an agreement for the rebuilding of Newark Bridge. On March 9, 1486, John Philipot, draper and alderman of Newark in Nottinghamshire, came with four other citizens to the Bishop (who was lord of the town) within the minster close of Lincoln with a bill of supplication, showing that the town bridge close by the castle of Newark had failed (been broken down) by great rage of water-floods, and that loss and decay might fall to the inhabitants if the said bridge were not speedily set up again. So the Bishop agreed to give them one hundred marks (£66 13s. 4d.), in three instalments, and the necessary stone, on the condition that they should take upon them the oversight, charge, and manner of setting-up of the said bridge, and should covenant with a sufficient carpenter for the accomplishment thereof. Alderman Philipot and his four fellow-citizens accordingly agreed, on November 30, with one Edward Downes, carpenter, of the parish of Wirksope in Nottinghamshire, as follows:

"1. The said Edward Downes hath covenanted with the said Alderman and inhabitants of Newark aforesaid, and they with him, that the same Edward, bi the grace of God hath taken upon him, and graunteth, to make at his owne custes and expenses, of newe tymbre of good and sufficient oke, a brige of the west side of the Castell of Newark, of xij Arches, euery sele tre vnder the water wherupon euery post shall stande, to be of square half a yerd or more, and in lenght according to the werke; euery post in brede xiiij ynche, and in thyknes xij ynche, and in height according to the olde brige; euery somer tre vpon the postes heedes, in brede half a yerd, and in length a fote longer than the brede of the olde brige / Also euery giste tre, of square xij ynche and more; and euery plauncher, of thiknes iij ynche, with the bandes accordyng to the same tymbre.

"2. Also the said Edward shal make of newe tymber, ouer the said Arches, railes upon both sides of the brige, with the postes, of ij yerds of length—for the keyping of the bordes of the said brige—with a crosse of tymbre to be set in the myddes of the said brige; and euery Arche to haue a fense trefore it, as large as may be carried with any reasonable cariage."

For the timber and carpenter's work, and finishing the bridge by Michaelmas 1486, Edward Downes was to have £40 of the Bishop's £66 13s. 4d. The rest of the work the town was to do—to carry the timber and the stone from the Bishop's land; to pave the bridge; and put up a mighty stone-work at each end to defend the bridge.

"2. And as touching the residue of the same C mare, and the finishing of the hool werk of the said brige, the said Alderman and his brethren haue taken vpon them and couenaunted with the said Reverend fadre, that thei, of their propre goodes, togedre with the said residue [£26 13s. 4d.] shall puruey and make to be had, cariage of all the said tymbre, and also all the costes of stone to be digged and gotten vpon the ground of the said Reuerend fadre necessarie, and to be caried to the said brige, with all maner of other cariages, custes and charges whiche shal be done aboute the brige—as in cariage of clay, lyme and sand, grauell and paunyng vpon the said brige—and al maner of other charges to be done to the same brige in any maner wise necessarie, except that length to the Carpenter aforesaid.

"And also at the west ende of the saide Brige a myghty stonewerke for the defence and sauward of the same brige, with ij displaies goyng out of the same stonewerk, of either side one for that partie. And in like wise at the Est ende of the same brige, another myghty stonewerk with ij displaies as is aforesaid / All the premises—other than suche as the said Edward hath taken vpon hym to make in fourme aforesaid—to be done at the custes and expenses of the said Alderman, brethren and inhabitants, afore and bi the fest of saynt Andrewe thupostell next comyng in wynter."

F. J. FURNIVALL.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BARBEROT, E. Histoire des styles d'architecture dans tous les pays. Paris: Baudry. 40 fr.
HELLWALD, F. v. Die Welt der Slawen. Berlin: Allg. Verein f. Deutsche Litteratur. 6 M.
MICHAEL, W. Englands Stellung zur ersten Teilung Polens. Hamburg: Voss. 2 M.
SIMON, Jules, etc. Faisons la chaîne: contes, récits nouvelles. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.
STRENG, A. Geschichte der Gefängnisverwaltung in Hamburg von 1622–1872. Hamburg: Richter. 8 M.

HISTORY.

- LÖVINGSON, H. Die Mindensche Chronik d. Busso Watenstedt e. Fälschung Paullinis. Paderborn: Schöningh. 1 M. 60 Pf.
URKUNDBUCH, westfälisches. 4. Bd. Die Urkunden d. Bisth. Paderborn vom J. 1201–1300. 3. Abth. 3. Hft., bearb. v. H. Finke. Münster: Theissing. 5 M.

PHILOSOPHY.

- MARCUS, A. Hartmann's inductive Philosophie im Chassidismus. 2. Hft. Wien: Lippe. 2 M. 50 Pf.

PHILOLOGY, ETC.

- BRENDEL, H. Ueb. die Konjunktionen bei Spenser. Leipzig: Pock. 50 Pf.
KLOTZ, M. Der tscheudische Tractat Ebel rabbathi od. S'machoth, bearb. u. l. w. 1. Hft. Frankfurt-a-M.: Kauffmann. 1 M. 75 Pf.
WAIVER, F. Die Scheideformen od. Doubletten im Französischen. Leipzig: Pock. 1 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OLD-NORSE NAMES IN THE IRISH ANNALS.

Seaton, Devon: Sept. 6, 1890.

Intercourse between the Irish and the Scandinavians began in 795 (when the Vikings made their first attack on Ireland), and continued for about four hundred years. As the Irish certainly wrote Annals in the ninth and tenth centuries, and as the oldest Old-Norse MS. dates from the end of the eleventh century (Paul's *Grundriss*, i. 426), we may expect that some light will be thrown on primeval northern speech by the Scandinavian names preserved in the Annals, as well as by the Scandinavian words borrowed by the Irish. In this expectation we shall not be wholly disappointed, though as sources for Ur-nordisch the Irish documents are not to be named with the Runic inscriptions, or even with the loan-words in Finnish and Lappish.¹ Compare:

Amlaib	with	A'leifr, O'láfr
Barith, Barid	"	Bárðr
elta, erell	"	hjaltr, jarl
Fult	"	U'lftr.
In-fuit, In-scoa	"	Íhvitr, í-skúar
Roalt	"	Hróaldr
Rodlaib	"	Hrollaifr
Roadhmand	"	Hrómundr
Tomrair, Tomrir	"	Pórr.

In *Amlaib*, *Tomrair*, *Tomrir*, the *m* merely indicates the nasality of the preceding vowel.

In the following list I have inserted, for sake of completeness and comparison, the Scandinavian names and other words which occur in the *Cogadh Gadhel re Galluibh*, ed. Todd, Dublin, 1867, and in the Book of Leinster, pp. 172^a, 309^a–310^b of the facsimile. The former work is denoted by CGG.; the latter by LL. The Annals of Boyle are denoted by AB; the Annals of Inisfallen by AI; the Annals of Ulster by AU; the Annals of the Four Masters by FM; the Three Fragments edited by O'Donovan from a Brussels MS. by TF; and the Annals of Tigernach by Tig. The Runic forms are taken from Paul's *Grundriss der germanischen Philologie* and Noreen's *Altisländische und Altnordische Grammatik*. Identifications marked with (P) are due to Mr. York Powell.

Aecolbh, FM. 928, a scribal error for Ascolbh = *Askilfr* (P). see Scolph infra.

Albdan, TF. p. 159, Albdon, LL. 25^b, Albdann,

¹ See Thomsen, *Ueber den Einfluss der germanischen Sprachen auf die Finnisch-lappischen* (Halle, 1870).

FM. 924, Alpthann, AU. 925, corruptly Albann, Albald, AU. 874, 876. Icel. *Halfdan*.
Amand, Pol mac Amaid, FM. 1103, p. 974, AU. 1103. Amond mac Duibginn, CGG. 206. Icel. *A'mundi? Hámundr?*

Amlaidhi, TF. p. 222. Icel. *Amlóði*. Saxo's *Amlæthus*, Shakspeare's *Hamlet*.

Amhlaibh, FM. 851, 904, 943, 1027, &c. Am-laim, Tig. 997, 980, Amhlaiph, AU. 856, 863, 865, 869, Amhlaiph, AU. 870. Amhlaim, AU. 976, Am-láib hua Inscóa rig Lochlann, LL. 172^a, 2; = A'láib, ibid. 172^b, 17. gen. Amhlaim, AU. 866. Icel. *O'láfr*. Mac Amhlaibh is now *Mac Auliffe*.

Anlaif, FM. 938 = the *Anlaf* of the Saxon Chronicle, immediately from **Anleifr*.

Anrath mac Elbric, CGG. p. 164.

Aralt, Tig. 989, FM. 938, 998. mac Aralt, AU. 986, mac Aralt, AU. 988. Norse *Haraldr*.

Asgall, FM. 1170, Norse *A'skell*. Mac Asgail is now McCaskil.

Aufer, FM. 924. Norse *Afríðr*, Icel. *Anfríðr*, A.S. *afreyrd*.

Ausle, AU. 862, 865, Ausli, AU. 882, Oisli, LL. 310^a, 46, Oisle, TF. 866, Uaisli, FM. 861 = the *Eowils* of the A.S. Chron. 911 (P).

Badbar, Baethbarr, CGG. 24, 32. Icel. *Böðvarr*, from **Baðuhari-r*.

Barith, TF. 873, AU. 880, FM. 878, 935, LL. 310^b, 13, 15, Barid, AU. 913, Baraid, CGG. 24, Barait, FM. 878, Báirith, TF. 873. gen. Baritha, FM. 888. Icel. *Bárðr* = Bár-röðr, Vigf. s.v. *pórr*. Birndin, CGG. 40. The Birn may be *Bjarni* or *Björn*: the *-din* is obscure.

Blacaire, FM. 938. Blacair, AU. 944. Blocair, AU. 947, *Blakari*, Orkn. Saga 105.

Brodor, CGG. p. 150, Brotor, ibid. pp. 164, 172, AU. 1014, Brodar, CGG. 206, FM. 1013. Brodor roth, Brodor fruit, LL. 172^a, 6, 7. Icel. *bróður*, gen. dat. acc. of *bróðir* "brother."

Buidnin, gen. sg. CGG. 40.

Buu, loings Milid Buu, CGG. 40. O.N. *Búi?*

Caithil, AU. 856. O.N. *Ketil?*

Cano gall, LL. 172^a, 13. *Cano* is a Pictish name.

Carran, CGG. p. 78.

Cnutt, Tig. 1031, 1034. Cnút mac Sain ri Saxan, AU. 1035. Norse *Knútr*.

Colphin, CGG. p. 24. Norse *Kalbeinn?*

Elbric gen. sg., CGG. p. 164. Cognate with A.S. *Ælfric*.

Elge, CGG. p. 38. Ailche, TF. p. 164, note o.

Helgi.

Eloir mac Iargni, FM. 885. Eloir mac Baritha, FM. 888. *Haldorr* (= Hall-pórr).

Eon, CGG. p. 40. Eon Barun, CGG. 206. *Jóann*.

Eric gen. sg. FM. 1103, p. 974. *Eiríkr*.

Erulb, AU. 1014, CGG. p. 41, gen. Erulb, CGG. pp. 164, 206, Erolbh, FM. 1151. *Herjólftr*.

Etalla, Etlla, given as Norse, CGG. p. 78. *Atli* (P.), or the A.S. *Ætla*, Beda H.E.

Fruit, LL. 172^a, 7 = *Hvitr* "white," see *Infruit* infra.

Fult, CS. 870. Ulbh, TF. 909. Hulb, FM. 904, 917. Ulf, AU. 869. Norse *U'lftr*. Goth. *wulfs*.

Gostilin, Gall. CGG. p. 206.

Gothfridh, Gofraid, Tig. 989. Gothrin, Gofraigh, Tig. 1036. Gothbraith, AI. 907, 908.

Gothbrith, AU. 917. Goithbrith, AU. 920. Gothfraid, LL. 25^b. Gobraith, AI. 1078. Gofridh, TF. 871. Goffraig, AU. 1095. *Góvðr* (*Goðvðr*) "Gottfried." Hence McCaffrey.

Graggabai, AU. 917, a scribal error for *Cracabain* miswritten *Cracabam*, Simon Dunelm. in *Mon. Hist. Brit.* p. 686 B. **Krakubein* "crow-leg," a nickname, like *Kráku-nef*.

Griffin, CGG. 40, the W. *Griffith* (*Grifud*); see the A.S. Chron. 1063 (P.).

Grisin, CGG. pp. 164, 206. Grisine, AU. 1014.

May be Ir. diminutives formed from Norse *griss* "a young wild pig." Or miswritten for *Grifin* (P.).

Hacond, CGG. 26. *Hákon*.

Haimar, TF. 172. O.N. *Heimer* (P.).

Herling, LL. 172^a, 18, *Erlingr*.

Hil, LL. 172^a, 13. *Hillr*.

Hingamund, TF. p. 226. Norse *Ingimundr*. The *Ingund* of Brut y Tywysogion, 900.

Hona, TF. p. 144. *A'n, A'ni?* (P.).

Horm, TF. p. 120. AU. 855. *Orm*.

Ierene, AU. 851, Iargna, TF. 851 (*Iargna*, p. 230, l. 12, may be a misprint), gen. Iargni, FM. 885, corruptly Ergni, AU. 885. *Járn-kne* "Iron-knee," of which the Irish name *Ghán Iairn*, AU. 988, seems a version.

Illulb, Hulb; Tig. 977. Culen [mac] Illulb ri Alban, AU. 970. Amhlaim mac Ailulb .i. ri Alban, AU. 976. Perhaps *Ill-ulfr*.
Imar, Imhar, FM. 856, &c., AU. 856, gen. Imair, LL. 310^b, 32, dat. Imur, Tig. 982. Norse *Feyrr*. Hence the name MacKeever.

Infuit, CGG. 78 = *In-heitr*, prehistoric form of **Theitr*, "whitish, very white, ever-white"?
Inscos, LL. 172^a, a nickname meaning perhaps "Big shoes" *iskúar*.

Iufraigh, FM. 1146. Iefraidh, CGG. 206. Norse *Jófræyr*.

Ladar, gen. Ladair, CGG. p. 206 = Lotar, CGG. p. 164 = *Hlōðer*, Njala, 184.

Lagmand, AU. 1014, Laghmand, CGG. 40, Lagmaind, CGG. p. 165, gen. Lagmain, CGG. p. 206. From an oblique case of *lagmandr* "lawman," as Ir. *ármand* "officer" from an obl. case of *ármaðr*. Now Lamont, MacLamond, and perhaps MacCalmont.

Larac, FM. 951, seems an Irish nickname meaning "Forks."

Leodús, LL. 172^a 20 = *Ljóðús*, now the Lewis.
Liagrislach, CGG. 40. Here we have perhaps another Irish nickname; but its meaning is obscure.

Lummin, CGG. p. 164. Luiminin, CGG. p. 206. Luimne, AU. 1014.

Maghnus, gen. Maghnusa, FM. 972, 1101. Hence the name MacManus.

Mod mac Herling, LL. 172^a, 18. *Móðólfr*? (P.)
Northmann, LL. 171^b, pl. dat. Nordmannab, AU. 836.

Odolbh Micle, TF. p. 176. O.N. *Auðólfr inn Mikli*.

Odund, gen. Oduind, CGG. p. 40. O.N. *Auðunn*.

Oiberd, CGG. p. 40, perhaps a nickname, **Óbjarto* "beardless." Or is it a clerical error for *Roiberd* = *Hróbjardr* (Robert), FM. 1433?

Oisill, CGG. 206, Ossill, CGG. 22. Perhaps *Eysill*, a nickname meaning "little ladle."

Oistin, AU. 874 = *Eysteinn*. Now MacQuiston.

Ona, LL. 310^a, 45, CGG. p. 22 = *Hona*, q.v.

Onphile, LL. 309^a, 36, CGG. p. 14.

Otta, wife of Turges, LL. 309^b, 16. *Auda*, wife of the white Anlaf (P.), occurs in Förstemann as the name of a daughter of Eckard v. Meissen?

Ottir, LL. 310^b, 42, AU. 917, Oittir AU. 1014, TF. 909, pp. 230, 246, LL. 310^b, 57. Oitirduibh, CGG. p. 206. *Ottir*, Ann. Camb. 913 = *Icel. Óttarr* (A.S. *Ohthere*).

Plat, CGG. 152, Plait, CGG. 174. *Icel. Flatr* "flat." Cf. the nickname *Flat-nefr*. For *p* from *f* cf. *Piscarcarla*, LL. 172^a, 5.

putrall, see Roalt putrall, LL. 310^b, 31. This is probably the Irish word which is glossed by *gruag* "hair," O'Cl. Cf. Harald Lúfa "shock-head" (P.). Perhaps it comes from **futrall* = Low-Lat. *fōtrale*, N.H.G. *fūteral*.

Ragnall, Tig. 980, 995, 1031, AU. 913, 916, Raghball, CGG. 206, gen. Ragnall, LL. 310^b, 12, TF. 871. Norse *Rögnvaldr*. Hence MacRannal.

Roalt¹ Putrall, LL. 310^b, 31 = Ro[lt] Putarill, CGG. 28. Roilt, FM. 924, *Hróaldr*? runic Rhoaltr (Vatn), OHG. *Hrodwald*.

Rodlaib, TF. 863, *Hróleifr* (P.): from **Hróðleifr*.

Rodolbh, TF. 852, gen. Rodulbh, TF. 860. *Hrólf* from *Hróðlfr*.

roth: Brodor roth, LL. 172^a: *rauðr* "red."

Ruadhamand, Ruamand, CGG. p. 78, *Hrómundr*, from **Hróðmundr*.

Saxulb, CGG. p. 20, Saxalb, LL. 310^a, 22 (misprinted "Raalb" by Todd, CGG. p. 229), gen. sg. Saxulbh, AU. 836. *Saxúlfr*. An A.S. *Saxulf* in Beda, H.E. iv. 6.

Sciggire, LL. 172^a, 4, the Faeroe-Islanders (*Ey-skjggjar*), Kuno Meyer.

Scolph, LL. 310^a, 45, CGG. p. 22. Perhaps a corruption of *Askólfr*. See *Aecolbh* supra.

Sigmall, gen. Sigmail, CGG. 78. Perhaps *Sig-raddi*, the Irish scribe constantly representing *r* by (infected) *m*.

Simond mac Tuirgeis, CGG. p. 206. Norse *Sigmundr* (P.).

Sitruic, Tig. 977, 1022, 1031. Sitruice, AU. 895. Norse *Sitryggir*, A.S. *Sihtric*.

Siucrad, CGG. p. 152. *Siu[r]aid*, CGG. p. 164. Siuchraidh, AU. 1014, Sichraidh, FM. 1102.

Sioghradh, CGG. 206. Siugraidh sogha rig Sádiam,

LL. 172^a, 9. Siugraid mac Imair, LL. 310^b, 41. Norse *Sigurðr*, from *Sigvarðr*?

Sichrith, AU. 887, FM. 1013. O.N. *Sigfrithr*. Smurull, LL. 310^b, 31 (= Murall, CGG. p. 28).

Probably a nickname compounded with *smör* or *smjör* "butter."

Snadgair, CGG. 164. The *-gair* is probably *geirr* "spear": cf. Suart-gair, infra. The *snad-* is perhaps for *nadd-*, with prothetic *s*. *Snadgair* would then mean "a spear ornamented with studs" (*naddr* stud, nail).

Snuatgair, CGG. 40, gen. sg. of *Snuad-gair* = **naud-geirr*, with prothetic *s*.

Somarlid, CGG. 78. Norse *Sumarliði*. Hence the name MacSorley.

Sortadbud sort, LL. 172^a, 10. The sort is *svart*. The rest of the name is obscure.

Stabball, CGG. 78. Probably an Irish nickname: cf. *stapal* "torch," O'B.

Stain, Sdain, Tig. 1031, 1034, Stain, AU. 851, 846, Zain, TF. 851. Norse *Steinn*, Runic *Stainar*.

Suainin, CGG. pp. 40, 206, Suainin, CGG. p. 164. Perhaps a dimin. of **Suan* = *Suanr* "swan," or is it *Seinn*?

Suairgair, AU. 1014. A compound of *svart-r* "black," and *geirr* "spear."

Suimin, CGG. p. 40, a scribal error for Suinin, q.v.

Suinin, CGG. p. 206, Sunin, CGG. p. 164. Perhaps an Irish dimin. of *svin* "swine."

Tamar, CGG. p. 38 = Tomar, q.v.

Tolbarb, CGG. 78, for **Tolbard*, a corruption of *Pórværðr* (P.).

Tomar, CGG. p. 22, FM. 994. *Pórr* from *þonar*. Hence Toner.

Tomralt, FM. 923 = *Icel. Þórraldr*.

Tomrar, AI. 852, TF. 869. Tomhrar, FM. 846. Tomrain, AI. 833, LL. 310^a, 46. Tomrair Erell, AU. 847. O.N. *Pórrer*, *Pórrer*.

Tomrir Torra, TF. p. 144. *Icel. Þórir*.

Torbend dub, CGG. 164 = Torfind, q.v.

Torberdach, CGG. 40. Formed on *þorbjart*? "bearded like Thor?"

Torfind, AU. 1124. Norse *Þorfinnr*.

Torchar mac Treni, FM. 1171. Norse *Þorgeirr*?

Torolbh, FM. 928 = Torulb iarlá, AU. 931. *Icel. Þorlfr*.

Torstain mac Eric, AU. 1103. Torstan mac Eric, FM. 1103. Norse *Þorsteinn*. See *Stain* supra.

Turcall, gen. Turcail, AU. 1124. *Þorkell*. Mac-Thorcail is now MacCorkell.

Turges, AB. 794, AU. 844. Turges and Turgeis, LL. 309^a. Either *Pórgestr*, whence *Pórgestlingar*, Vigf. s.v. *Pórr*, or *Pórgils*: the latter more likely (P.).

Torgelsi, F.M. 1167. Norse *Pórgils*.

OLD-NORSE WORDS QUOTED.

conung, TF. 126, 228 = *konungr* "king."

erell, AU. 847, from *civilr*, the Runic form of *jarl*.

far-as, CGG. 174 = *hvar es* "where is?" The context is: Is 'arsin tunic Plait a cath na luecach amach, 7 asbert fothri: "Far-as Domnall?" i. cait ita Domnall? Ro[lf]recair Domnall 7 asbert: "Sund, a sniding!" ar se. "Thereafter came Plait forth from the battalion of the mailcoats and said thrice: 'Where is Domnall?' Answered Domnall, and said: 'Here, thou villain!'"—where

sniding is = *níðingr*, with prothetic *s*.

litil, AI. 953. litill, CGG. p. 84. Norse *litill*.

micle, TF. 176: Norse *mikill*, *inn mikli*.

nái, TF. p. 164. The context is: As annsaide doralan an chrech Lochlannach inaighidh Cinnédigh. . . . Rotogbhaid gotha allmhardha barbardha annseidhe, 7 stuic iomdha badhphdha, 7 sochuidhe 'ga rádh "nái, nái!" Then the Lochlann raiders marched against Kennedy. . . . Foreign, barbarous shouts were raised there, and many warlike trumpets blown, and a multitude saying "knie! knie! press on, press on"—as the late G. Vigfusson orally explained the words to me. See his Icelandic-English Dictionary, s.v. *Knjia*.

In CGG. p. 202, the A.S. *cing* and *prist* (i.e. *preost*) are given as Norse words.

WHITLEY STOKES.

THE MSS. OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Oxford: Sept. 14, 1890.

I did my best to avoid controversy with Mr. Hoskier, but he will not let me. The only

remarks which I need make upon his last letter are, (1) that the views which I expressed are not really at variance with those of Dr. Hort; and (2) that in describing the text of Cod. Bezae (D) as "not eclectic," what I meant was that it is consistent in its type. Different strata there may be in it, but they all belong to the same system or family. A text cannot properly be called "eclectic" or "mixed" either because it is corrupt or because other texts have borrowed from it.

W. SANDAY.

AN OBSCURE PASSAGE IN "THE PEARL."

London: Sept. 15, 1890.

I am inclined to think that the reading proposed by Mr. Gollancz is better than my own suggestion. He seems, however, to be mistaken in saying that "*kyntyse* = 'wisdom,' is somewhat doubtful." In the poem of "Cleanness," which is by the same author as "The Pearl," we read "*clannes* is his [God's] comfort, and *coyntyse* he louyes": and the context shows that the sense is exactly the same as that assumed in my proposed correction. The parallels which Mr. Gollancz adduces for the form "*kyntly*" (= *kyndely*) do not appear to be quite to the point, though no doubt more exact analogies might be found.

The question of the final *e* in the poem needs investigation. It is quite obvious that in many cases the *e* (whether written or not) is not sounded as it would have been in Chaucerian verse. I had thought that the exceptional instances in which the *e* is apparently sounded should probably be explained in other ways, e.g., *hert* with a trilled *r* might easily scan as a disyllable. But some of the examples cited by Mr. Gollancz, and several others, seem to be refractory. Mr. Gollancz's view that the dialect is to some extent artificial may perhaps afford the true explanation of the anomalies.

HENRY BRADLEY.

INSPECTION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Strood: Sept. 16, 1890.

In an unsigned notice of "Two Books on Education," in a recent number of the ACADEMY (September 6) I read:—

"It is monstrous that in England men should be made inspectors who have never taught a class for half an hour. This is the real grievance that English elementary teachers have, and we hope to hear soon that some courageous Vice-President has enacted that before appointment to the inspectorate a man shall produce evidence of having taught efficiently somewhere, no matter where."

Her Majesty's Inspectors are accustomed by long practice to the common lot of officials; and that is to be the only persons who know the facts, and the only ones who are not at liberty to state them. As an ex-inspector of schools, I think I may claim some knowledge of the facts, after fourteen years' experience; and, on the other hand, I feel myself untrammelled by official restraint. I do not believe that there is a single one among my old colleagues who has not had at some time or other of his life practical experience of teaching "somewhere," to use the words of your reviewer, although I beg to differ with him in thinking it does "matter where."

But I go further, and I venture to disagree with him on the whole subject. The duties of Her Majesty's Inspectors are of a more arduous, delicate, and manifold nature than the public at large are aware. Experienced managers of elementary schools and clerks of school boards will bear me out in this. The inspector must not be a pedant nor a pedagogue, but a man of wide culture, who has formed habits of observation in the everyday world of men and women, as well as children. He must be

¹ For this (which is clear in the facsimile) Dr. Todd prints *Acaalt*.

accustomed to use his eyes in a variety of matters, should be a ready, sympathetic, and discerning judge of character, able to unbend at times and have a chat with the children, whose sharp little instinct would at once detect and fight shy of one who had sat too long in the teacher's chair. And it is a great help in the impartial observing and comparing of different teachers' work and their practical success with children if an inspector comes to his duties with an unprejudiced spirit, and with as few pet methods and crotchets and hobbies of his own as the weakness of human nature will allow.

WILLIAM MARKHEIM.

SCIENCE.

"CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE SERIES." — *The Criminal*. By Havelock Ellis. (Walter Scott.)

THE scientific study of criminal anthropology is a thing of recent date. It may be said to have begun with Lauvergne's book, *Les Forçats*, published in 1841. Lauvergne was the chief medical officer in the hospital for convicts at Toulon, and his observations were largely directed towards the element of disease, mental or physical, in the criminal constitution. "Disease" was for some time regarded as the key to the problem of criminality, till Despine in his *Psychologie Naturelle* (1868) made it clear that criminals possessed as a class certain well marked moral characteristics which were by no means necessarily associated with definite pathological conditions, mental or physical. "Moral insanity" was the term which he devised to explain what was most characteristic in criminal psychology; and guided by this clue he contributed to the study of criminal anthropology some important conclusions which are not likely to be overthrown, although they may be differently expressed. But the evidences for the association of criminality with a certain physical type began to press for an explanation. Dr. Maudsley has affirmed, as a matter of unquestionable fact, that the instinctive criminal constitutes "a degenerate or morbid variety of mankind, marked by peculiarly low physical and mental characteristics." These characteristics began to be minutely and scientifically investigated. The criminal's whole physical system was subjected to accurate observation, his mental aptitudes and limitations were recorded, a most ingenious instrument has been devised to register his emotional susceptibility to excitations of various kinds. Thousands of descriptions were recorded by trained and intelligent observers, and a standard of judgment was obtained by similar examination of normal persons, although this essential department of the new study has certainly not been sufficiently attended to heretofore. At last sufficient data seemed to have been collected to make it worth while to seek for a theory to connect them. That this theory should have been an application of the Darwinian doctrine of evolution was natural. The criminal, with his flattened forehead and acrocephalic occiput, his scanty beard, his sallow complexion, his long arms, his large ears, his strange agility, his abnormal development of the orbital sinus (a feature noticed

in gorillas and in savages), his unbridled egotism, his want of reflection and foresight, his animal passions, his hatred of steady industry, was a case of atavism, of reversion to an inferior ancestral type, a product of the same forces which occasionally produce a child with traces of a far more distant ancestry in the shape of cervical auricles, or supernumary nipples, or webbed toes. This theory has largely served to guide investigation ever since its first promulgation in Dr. Cesare Lombroso's *L'Uomo Delinquente* in 1876. Of the career of this remarkable man Mr. Ellis gives an interesting sketch. By his amazing industry, his generalising faculty, his wide literary culture, and, not least, by his willingness to revise his own theories in the light of later evidence, he worthily represents the first great epoch in the history of the new science.

That the phenomenon of atavism has some true connexion with criminality can hardly be doubted. But that connexion may be one of correlation, not of causality. Atavistic phenomena often accompany criminality; but other phenomena, not atavistic, also play a large part in helping us to recognise a distinct criminal type. The weak muscular system of the criminal, for instance, and his liability to heart disease and to consumption—these characteristics do not come from the savage or the ape. And how misleading the comparison may be between acts proper to the criminal classes in the present day and those recorded of persons who were not regarded as criminals in lower stages of social evolution may be clearly seen from the last link in the following *catena* of fallacies:

"Of a very great number of modern habitual criminals it may be said that they have the misfortune to live in an age in which their merits are not appreciated. Had they been in the world a sufficient number of generations ago the strongest of them might have been chiefs of a tribe."—(L. Owens Pike.)

"Some of them would have been the ornament and moral aristocracy of a tribe of Red Indians."—(Tarde.)

"The criminal of to-day is the hero of our old legends."—(Prof. Prins.)

"How many of Homer's heroes would to-day be in a convict prison!"—(Colajanni.)

Now, the criminal who would have been chief of a tribe would certainly have been so by virtue of qualities gained from his birth in a higher civilisation, and in spite, not by reason, of his natural characteristics. And as for Colajanni's remark about the situation which the nineteenth century would consider appropriate for "Homer's heroes," Mr. Ellis, who is a man of letters as well as a man of science, really should not have quoted this grotesque absurdity as if he believed it. Achilles and Odysseus lived under another moral code than ours; but they were not less sensitive than we are to the claims of the moral law, as they understood it. And if they could appear in our society, this moral sensitiveness, this *aïdôs*, which the Greeks rated as the very crown and flower of virtue, would enable them to adapt themselves to it. Homer knew what a vicious man was like, and in Thersites portrayed him with an accuracy that, as Mr. Ellis knows (p. 26), extends even to physical characteristics which the

investigations of the present day have determined as belonging to the criminal type. The lack of *aïdôs* which Thersites exhibited is the grand characteristic of the vicious nature. Explain how that is produced, and we have gone far to explain the production of a criminal class. And the facts accumulated, so far, appear to justify us in thinking that the problem will not long await a satisfactory solution. In the first place, we must recognise that no single formula will account for all the phenomena. The criminal character may be due to the social *milieu* in which the man is born; or it may be formed after maturity, by imperceptible degrees, during a course of crime which may have had beginnings scarcely recognisable as vicious; or it may be traceable to definite morbid conditions, in particular to affections of the brain, such as meningitis. But the frequency with which these affections are found to be associated with criminality may be itself, in many cases, rather a symptom than a cause. The physical nature of the instinctive criminal is of a low order; he lacks constitutional vitality, and is therefore more liable than other men to morbid affections of any kind. His is no fiery, energetic temperament—he is sluggish, callous, obtuse, "markedly deficient," writes Mr. Ellis, "in physical sensibility," on which "physical insensibility rests that moral insensibility, or psychical analgesia, as it has been called, which is the criminal's most fundamental mental characteristic." Sometimes, however, as might be expected, he displays a morbid sensibility, a facility of emotion which covers an impenetrable inner hardness and cynicism. Waineright, the forger and poisoner, is recorded to have wept tears of gratitude and happiness over Wordsworth's poems, and he certainly possessed a very vivid appreciation of art. Paul Verlaine, who has suffered imprisonment for an attempt to murder, is a poet of unmistakable genius, excelling, as Mr. Ellis writes, "in delicate passages of vague and mystic reverie, in sudden lines of poignant emotion." And of Waineright and Verlaine it can be asserted (as it probably cannot of Villon, the best-known example of the criminal in literature) that they belong to the type of congenital or instinctive criminality. Here is Mr. Ellis's description of the head of Verlaine, one of whose delicate lyrics the readers of the ACADEMY lately enjoyed a charming translation from the pen of Mr. Arthur Symons:

"Verlaine's very remarkable head, though large, is the head of a criminal much more than of a man of genius, with its heavy jaw, projecting orbital arches, and acrocephalic occiput with central ridge—the head which the acute Lauvergne called Satanic."

When evidences of atavism occur in connexion with criminality, they are probably to be explained as a manifestation of tendencies latent in every one of us, which some impoverishment of constitutional vitality has permitted to assert themselves with unusual emphasis. In the long run it appears that the higher and progressive instincts root themselves most willingly in a finely organised and fully developed physical nature. Let that be stunted or impoverished, and the man may too easily

become a prey to forces which drag him backwards and downwards in the scale of evolution. All his instincts and capacities are dulled, save those which make for immediate self-gratification, those which we have in common with everything that lives, and which are naturally the last to feel the deadening effects of any lowering of the vital energy. Most commonly the unhealthy condition is of ante-natal origin. Thus, advanced age, or great disparity of age, in parents seems to be a factor in the production both of criminality and of idiocy. Dr. Antonio Marro, of Turin, has found that over 50 per cent. of murderers whose cases he had investigated were children of fathers who had entered upon the "period of decadence"—i.e., who had passed their fortieth year. This is more than double the proportion which appears to obtain in the case of normal persons. But some definite injury, some cerebral affection, the result of an accident received in childhood, may also induce a disposition of the kind called criminal. M. Tarde has illustrated, with a Frenchman's apt use of imagery for scientific purposes, the manner in which atavistic instincts may come to assert themselves under these circumstances. Even thus, he observes, when bridges have been broken down in time of war the inhabitants will take to the old fords, or to primitive kinds of food in time of famine; or a river, when dammed, will turn to flow in some earlier and long disused bed.

Moral philosophy will, of course, have a word to say on the conclusions towards which criminal anthropology is advancing, but what that word will be Mr. Ellis does not attempt to indicate. Nor shall we; but it may be well to observe that while vice is distinctly shown to be frequently a result of causes purely physical, its cure, in spite of physical drawbacks, by forces purely or mainly moral, is also a matter of evidence. There is no remedy for vice in the pharmacopoeia; but other remedies there are, which sympathy, patience, and intelligence can use with striking effect. Take this interesting case related by Mr. Ellis, from the *West Riding Asylum Reports*, vol. vi. (Dr. H. Sutherland):

"Miss B—, nineteen years of age, the daughter of a captain in the army, is described as a tall, robust-looking girl of lively temperament. When a few months old she had an attack of meningitis, was always wilful and troublesome. When she was eighteen years old she developed new instincts of mischief. She would sometimes take off her clothes, stuff them up the chimney, and set fire to them. . . . She had frequently destroyed furniture, clothing, and books. She liked to cut carefully the strings binding a book so that it would fall to pieces in the hands of the unsuspecting person who took it up. She drenched a baby, and frequently her own room, with water without any reason. She once attempted to throttle the attendant in whose care she was put. She was backward for her age, though her education had not been neglected; she could not keep accounts, and was fond of reading children's books. There was a history of bad sexual habits, and she had a propensity to fall in love with every man she saw. She was perfectly coherent and rational, and accused others of doing the mischievous acts attributed to her."

Abnormalities of behaviour are here rather

more marked than usual, but the case indicates the stuff of which instinctive criminals are made. And in another class of life this girl would probably have spent the best part of her days in a convict prison. But mark the event. She was placed in the home of a clergyman who, after some time, succeeded in eliciting her higher social instincts, and she eventually recovered.

The practical bearing of the new science is one of obvious importance. Before long it will, in all progressive countries, have abolished the system of punishment by imprisonment for a fixed term. This step, which, we learn from Mr. Ellis, was first advocated by an Englishman, Frederick Hill, has already been adopted in several of the United States. The hospital patient is not detained for a pre-arranged period, and to prescribe the period beforehand is not less unpractical in the place of the criminal. He must stay till he is cured. And it will be required that the medical officer of each prison shall be a trained criminal anthropologist, who can classify each case and direct its treatment. At present law looks solely at the crime; not at all, for any practical purpose, at the criminal. Many persons are sentenced every year whose exposure to the influences of ordinary prison life is nothing short of moral murder.

Imprisonment in the present day has little or no deterrent effect upon the criminal classes. Modern humanitarian reforms have deprived it of the real terrors it once possessed. But, while ceasing to be deterrent, it has not yet become remedial; on the contrary, the prison is usually a school of vice, a hotbed of contamination. A new Howard is needed to awaken society to the mischiefs and cruelties of the present system, but, indeed, the way to improvement has already been made clear for all to see. Mr. Ellis has done well to devote so much of his space to an account of the system of treatment adopted with such astonishing results in the Elmira Reformatory of New York. It realises the wonderful picture of Mr. Eden's reforms given by Charles Reade in *Never Too Late to Mend*. As a narrative of things not dreamt but actually done upon this earth, it is difficult to imagine anything more profoundly interesting and significant than the annual reports of this institution.* For an easily accessible account of the system we may refer the English reader to Mr. Ellis.

Mr. Ellis modestly disclaims all originality for his book; but it is nevertheless one which testifies in every page, not only to his industry, but to his critical intelligence. Within the compass of little over 300 pages he has given a most lucid and interesting survey of the whole field of criminal anthropology, as that science stands at the present day. He has chosen his material from many sources, and he has been guided in the choice by a wide appreciation of the various issues of the subject. The sociologist, the philosopher, the philanthropist, the novelist, —all, indeed, for whom the study of human nature has any attraction—will find Mr. Ellis full of interest and suggestiveness. It

* See also *Physical and Industrial Training of Criminals*, by H. D. Wey, the Medical Officer of Elmira. (New York, 1888.)

may be hoped that he will awaken in England the attention to criminal anthropology which has hitherto been lacking in this quarter. English observers have contributed many valuable data to the science, but they have rarely been guided by a scientific conception of the subject; and at the last International Congress of Criminal Anthropology, held in Paris in 1890, while delegates came from Servia and Roumania, from Peru, Paraguay, and even Hawaii, there was not one from Great Britain. The next Congress will be held in Brussels in 1892—let us hope that the effect of Mr. Ellis's book on English opinion may be then clearly visible.

There is just one branch of the subject on which it might have occurred to Mr. Ellis to give us more information than he has done. The criminal is examined first as regards his physical characteristics—such as cranium, features, hair, motor activity, physical sensibility; then from the psychical point of view—his intelligence, vanity, sentiment, religion, criminal literature and art, &c. But under the psychical section we have no sub-section devoted to criminal humour. Nor, we may add, in the whole series of the *Archives de l'Anthropologie Criminelle* up to date is there any paper dealing with this aspect of the criminal mind—one which to an investigator who understood the psychology of the subject might yield extremely interesting results.

T. W. ROLLESTON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE YENISSEI INSCRIPTIONS—INSCR. NO. 1.

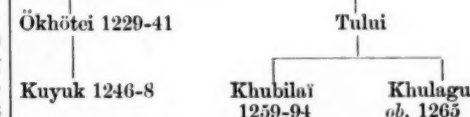
Barton-on-Humber: Sept. 6, 1890.

Inscription No. 1, mortuary as being commemorative, not sepulchral, reads as follows:

1. *Ing* : *khwa* : *χksx* : *ai*
Of-the-people a-memorial (this) grave (is).
Kmlai : *djkzai* : *ing* : *ai*
Khulail the-great, of-the-people the-
: *lu* : *au* : *sxue-zi*
high-one thou!
2. *uæ* : *Khuk-ma* : *Ukut* : *æ* *eqq*
Also Kuyuk and Ökhötei the monu-
: *khue* : *ai* :
ment (as) a-memorial (have).
Khuuliq : *uæ* : *luq* : *Djimdkza* : *χi*
together-with-Khulagu (and) Djingghiz
: *ælu*
both.

In illustration, I give the family pedigree and regnal years:

Djingghiz ob. 1227



The inscription appears to belong to the latter part of the reign of Khulail; his younger brother and lieutenant, Khulagu, was renowned for his conquests in Western Asia.

Ing, Tchagatai il, "people"; gen. n, ng.
Khue or *khueh*. Cf. Tchagatai *gucak* (= *gucak*), Osmanli *χea-det*, "token," "testimony." The intermingling of dialects in such an inscription is almost as of course. It may be remembered that the two eldest sons of Djingghiz were Jugi (=Tchagatai *g'ugi*, "l'enfant favori, nom propre") and Tchagatai (=

čagatai, "nom de plusieurs tribus dans l'Asie centrale, brave, honnête").

Xsksxai (vide ACADEMY, March 22, 1890, p. 208).

Djkzai. Cf. Mongol *jeke*, Buriatic *jike*, *jixe*, "great." In Inscription III. 6, the word appears with the Mongol plural ending *nut* (vide ACADEMY, June 28, 1890, p. 448).

Čiluaui. *Tchagatai ulu*, "high"; so *ulu-p*, "hero."

Sxue (vide ACADEMY, March 22, 1890, p. 209).

Ziue. Mongol *c'u*, "also."

Ma. Cf. Mongol *ba*, "and" (vide ACADEMY, May 4, 1889, p. 309).

Equg. Mongol *ikek-er*, "monument."

Lug. Mongol *luka*, *luga*, ending of the comitative case. This passage exactly illustrates Castrén's remark that in Buriatic the "Binde-*wort*" and fails, and is at times expressed by the comitative.

Xi-aetu. An interesting and very conclusive form; the *Tchagatai ikeu* = "the pair," *i-ke-ile*, "both," Mongol *xueghole*. The *Tchagatai* and *Osmanli i-ki*, *Yakute ik-ki*, *Arintzi ki* (-*nae*), *Etruscan ci*, and *Yenissei* (Inscr.) *xi* = "2." The form *uole* appears in Inscription XVII. 3.

ROBERT BROWN, JUN.

SCIENCE NOTES.

PROF. W. ALLEYNE NICHOLSON will deliver a course of twelve lectures in connexion with the Swiney trust at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell-road, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays during October at 3 p.m., beginning on October 6. The subject of these lectures, which are open free to the public, is "The Microscope in Geology, with special reference to the Structure and Origin of the Stratified Rocks."

At the last meeting of the general committee of the British Association, held at Leeds on Wednesday, September 10, the following grants of money were voted for scientific purposes, in accordance with the report of the committee of recommendations:

Mathematics and Physics.—Sir W. Thomson—seismological phenomena of Japan, £10; Prof. Carey Foster—electrical standards, £100; Lord McLaren—meteorological observations on Ben Nevis, £50; Prof. Fitzgerald—electrolysis, £5; Mr. G. J. Symons—photographs of meteorological phenomena, £5; Prof. O. J. Lodge—discharge of electricity from points, £10; Prof. Living—ultra violet rays of solar spectrum, £50; Mr. John Murray—seasonal variations of temperature, £20.

Chemistry.—Prof. Roberts-Austen—analysis of iron and steel, £10; Prof. Tilden—*isomeric naphthalene derivatives*, £25; Prof. H. E. Armstrong—formation of haloid salts, £25; Dr. Thorpe—action of light upon dyes, £20.

Geology.—Prof. Prestwich—erratic blocks, £10; Mr. R. Etheridge—fossil phyllopora, £10; Mr. W. Whitaker—the *Geological Record*, £100; Prof. J. Geikie—photographs of geological interest, £10; Dr. H. Woodward—*lias beds in Northamptonshire*, £25; Dr. H. Woodward—registration of type specimens of British fossils, £10; Mr. H. Bauerman—volcanic phenomena of Vesuvius, £10; Prof. E. Hull—underground waters, £5; Mr. J. W. Davis—investigation of Elbolton Cave, £25.

Biology.—Prof. W. H. Flower—Marine Biological Association at Plymouth, £30; Prof. Michael Foster—Botanical Station at Peradeniya, £50; Prof. A. C. Haddon—improving deep-sea tow-net, £40; Mr. A. W. Wills—disappearance of native plants, £5; Prof. W. H. Flower—zoology of the Sandwich Islands, £100; Prof. W. H. Flower—zoology and botany of the West India Islands, £100.

Geography.—Dr. Garson—nomad tribes of Asia Minor and Northern Persia, £30.

Mechanical Science.—Sir J. Douglass—action of waves and currents in estuaries, £150.

Anthropology.—Prof. Flower—new edition of *Anthropological Notes and Queries*, £50; Prof. Flower

—anthropometric laboratory, £10; Dr. E. B. Tylor—North-Western tribes of Canada, £200; Sir W. Turner—habits of natives of India, £10; Mr. G. J. Symons—corresponding societies, £25.

Total, £1,335.

In view of the fact that the committee of recommendations had not sanctioned the renewal of the grant for the use of a table at the Naples Zoological station, Capt. Noble, president of Section G, undertook to provide the necessary funds for the coming year. Committees were appointed for dealing with the following subjects, which did not involve grants of money:—Meteoric dust, underground temperatures, magnetic observations, solar radiations, electro-optics, bibliography of solution, history of chemistry, bibliography of spectroscopy, spectra of the elements, properties of solutions, silent discharge of electricity, oxygen and other gases, erosion of seacoasts, earth-tremors, migration of birds, teaching in science, graphic methods in mechanical science, evidences of prehistoric inhabitants in the British islands, &c.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE time for subscribing to Prof. Gallée's edition of Old-Saxon Texts, announced in the ACADEMY of July 19, has been extended to November 1. In addition to what was there stated, we may mention that one of the plates will contain a phototype facsimile of some very interesting seventh-century drawings by an Anglo-Saxon hand. The text accompanying the plates is written in German; but an English version will also be published, provided that a sufficient number of English subscribers come forward by the date mentioned. The publisher is Mr. E. J. Brill, Leiden, Holland.

THE last number of the *Journal of Philology* (Macmillan) contains another of Prof. Ridgeway's ingenious contributions to the criticism of the history of Britain in early Roman times. He here deals comprehensively, in eight pages, with the much-debated question of Caesar's two invasions, quoting the available materials and also the modern theories. The conclusions he seeks to establish are three: (1) That Caesar started from the same point in both his expeditions; (2) that this point was the bay lying between Cape Grisez and the village of Wissant, Cape Grisez being the *ῥὸ Ἰριον* of Strabo and the *Ἰριον ἕκρον* of Ptolemy—a headland, and not a harbour; and (3), from a rude criterion based upon Strabo's estimate of the distance, that Caesar landed, not at Deal or on Romney Marsh, but at Pevensey. Among the other articles we can only briefly mention Mr. Arthur Platt's *Homericæ*; Mr. D. G. Hogarth's elaborate account of the *Gerousia* of Hierapolis, based upon inscriptions; Mr. T. W. Allen's vindication of a thirteenth century date assigned to the Townley Homer by the editors of the *Palaeographical Society*, against their German critics; Prof. Nettleship's notes on the Vatican Latin Glossary 3321; Mr. Robinson Ellis's convincing exposition of a vexed passage in Propertius (III., 18, 3-6); the discussion between Mr. C. A. M. Fennell and Mr. Platt on the structure of the iambic trimeter; and—last, but not least—the Rev. Dr. C. Taylor's careful examination in later literature of a quaint saying about almsgiving in the "Didache."

FINE ART.

THE HYKSÔS OR SHEPHERD KINGS OF EGYPT. *Gli Hyksôs*. By the Rev. C. A. de Cara. (Rome: i Lincei.)

DR. DE CARA has devoted a sumptuous volume to one of the most interesting but,

at the same time, one of the most obscure periods in ancient history, that of the rule of the Hyksôs, or shepherd kings, in Egypt. For more than five hundred years Northern Egypt was ruled by strangers who had conquered the country, but after a time had themselves been conquered by the culture and spirit of the Egyptian race. Nevertheless, they never became amalgamated with that race. Their rule was borne with sullen hatred; and, at last, a long and obstinate war broke out between them and the native princes of Thebes. The war ended in the expulsion of the foreigner, in the rise of the XVIIIth Dynasty, and in the prosecution of a war of vengeance in that Asia from which the Hyksôs invaders had originally come.

Their long sojourn in the Delta, however, must have made some impression on the character and racial purity of the inhabitants of that part of Egypt, and the history of their expulsion is one upon which modern statesmen may do well to reflect. Moreover, the student of Asiatic history feels sure that their invasion of Egypt must have been due to causes which ought to have a special interest for himself, while the long-continued existence of Asiatic rulers in the North of Egypt cannot but have had important consequences for the neighbouring populations of Palestine.

It is, therefore, doubly unfortunate that our information in regard to the Hyksôs should be so scanty, and that the history of their domination should still present so many unsolved problems. Even their physiological type is a matter of dispute. Dr. de Cara follows the generality of scholars in discovering it in certain sphinxes and other monuments found at Sâh, the Hyksôs capital; but M. Golénischeff has lately brought forward some powerful reasons for believing that the type of these monuments is earlier than the age of the Hyksôs, and goes back, in fact, to the period of Amen em-hat III. of the XIIth Dynasty.

The interest which attaches to the Hyksôs and the provokingly little that we know about them, make Dr. de Cara's elaborate book very welcome. In it he puts together all that is ascertained in regard to them, criticises the theories that have been propounded on their behalf, and suggests a theory of his own. Nothing that has been published on the subject seems to have escaped his notice. His learning is catholic; and so far from holding that only one country in Europe is possessed of the prerogative of knowledge, he quotes French and English as well as German authors. His own view is that the Hyksôs represented a confederacy of various Asiatic tribes under the leadership of the northern Syrians. That their ruling class came from this part of the world seems to me clear from the name of their supreme god Sutekh, who occupied among them the position of the Semitic Baal. Not only was Sutekh the name of the Hittite god, as we learn from the monuments of Ramses II.; but one of the cities of northern Syria commemorated by Thothmes III., at Karnak, was Satekh-beg, in which Mr. Tomkins is plainly right in seeing the name of Sutekh. It is only strange that the name is not found in the Old Testament or a Phœnician inscription.

Dr. de Cara, who identifies the Hyksôs stronghold Avaris with Pelusium, connects the name of the latter with the Semitic word which has given us the name of the Falashas in Ethiopia, and perhaps of the Philistines in Asia. It would mean the town of the "wanderers." The etymology is ingenious, and is supported by the Egyptian equivalent of Pelusium. It may be that it will yet be verified when the ancient "key of Egypt" has been subjected to the spade of the excavator.

A. H. SAYCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IRISH AND EASTERN ART.

Bardwell Rectory, Bury St. Edmunds :
September 11, 1890.

There is a star-like design, frequently found in early Irish art, both in architecture and in MS. illuminations, the identification of which has hitherto baffled all writers on the subject. Specimens of it may be seen on an initial N in the Book of Kells (Miss Stokes, *Early Christian Art in Ireland* p. 15, fig. 6), and on the doorway of Cormac's Chapel (*ibid.*, p. 193, fig. 102). All that this distinguished writer ventures to say is that it "may be held to signify a flower."

I have just been reading through Dr. Tylor's paper on "The Winged Figures of the Assyrian and other Ancient Monuments" contributed to the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*, June 1890. It seems to me that this Irish ornament is identical with the Assyrian ornament which figures in the border of a sculpture from Persepolis there depicted (Plate iv. fig. 17). Dr. Tylor ingeniously and convincingly concludes that this star-like ornament or rosette represents the head of the palm (p. 10).

If, as it seems to me, the Assyrian and the Irish rosette are identical, we have one more trace established of the influence of the East on Irish art; and one more vegetable form, "the palm" must be added to the trefoil as found in use in early Celtic decoration.

The suggestion of this identity is fortified by the resemblance of some early Irish sculptured designs (Miss Stokes, *Early Christian Architecture in Ireland*, figs. 95, 100, 102), to the very conventional representation of the palm tree in Assyrian art.

May I take this opportunity of asking my correspondents on this and kindred subjects to note my change of address as indicated above.

F. E. WARREN.

THE LONGHOUSE CROMLECH.

Durham : Sept. 14, 1890.

Mr. Griffiths writes to me to deny the statement of his servant that he intended to overthrow the Cromlech on his farm, and says it is "incorrect." I am heartily glad that such is the case, and trust he will forthwith put it under the protection of the Act for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments.

GREVILLE J. CHESTER.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE third exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Society will open, at the New Gallery, on Monday, October 3; the private view is fixed for the preceding Saturday.

MR. W. H. GOODYEAR, of New York, is now in London, preparing for the publication of his *magnum opus*, "The Grammar of the Lotus"—a work which he has had in preparation for several years, and which is of the first importance as regards the history and development of decorative art in the ancient East. Mr. Goodyear, it will be remembered, is the author of a

remarkable paper entitled "The Origin of the Ionic Capital and of the Anthemion," which appeared in 1888 in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, and of which, at the time, a *résumé* was given in the ACADEMY.

MR. WALTER SICKERT—the engaging and interesting young impressionist painter—following the example of Sir James Linton, Mr. W. P. Frith, Mr. Roscoe Mullins, and one or two other artists in painting or sculpture, will, in the middle of October open an atelier to students. The atelier is situated at 10, Glebe-studios, Glebe-place, Chelsea.

MR. R. A. STERNDALÉ will contribute an article to the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for October on "Cyclopean Architecture of Asiatic Origin in Polynesia," which derives its chief interest from the fact that the descriptions are from notes made on the spot by his late brother, who spent many years in exploring the ruins in Central America and the Pacific Isles. The architecture (if it deserves the name) of the present Polynesians is of so simple a character that the stupendous remains of the former inhabitants of those islands afford an interesting field for speculation.

LAST week the destruction by fire was announced of the famous mosque of Santa Sophia at Salonica, together with a great part of that city. This week the news has come of the burning of a portion of the Palace of the Alhambra at Granada. The portion burnt consists of the magnificent Sala de la Barca and the right wing of the Arrayancz Court. There is already talk of "restoration."

THE Greek government has granted a piece of land for the proposed Italian School at Athens. The site chosen is near the military hospital, and not far from the buildings of the British and American Schools.

THE STAGE.

STAGE NOTES.

THE opening of the Lyceum this evening, rather than the opening of what used to be called "The National Theatre"—which has taken place already—marks the beginning of the theatrical season. The purely intellectual playgoer is but little concerned with Drury Lane, though no one excels Mr. Augustus Harris in enterprise, and in the understanding of his own large public; and it is to Mr. Irving's production of Mr. Hermann Merivale's version of *The Bride of Lammermoor* that the curiosity of the literary will mostly tend. Almost contemporaneously with the production of this piece of Mr. Merivale's—which is said to have been in Mr. Irving's portfolios for the last ten years—comes the adaptation at the Avenue Theatre of *La Lutte pour la Vie*. But, meanwhile, there is little to record.

MRS. LANGTRY has clenched the negotiations for the management of the Princess's Theatre. She takes the place for a twelvemonth; and it will be particularly interesting to see what she will make of the part of Cleopatra, which she plays for the first time in London, before the autumn season is far advanced.

MEANTIME, let us chronicle briefly the proceedings and prospects of the theatre in Paris. At the Français there is still stagnation, and what is called a modern repertory, already waxed old. A very energetic management signals its possession of the Variétés by the production—which cannot be long delayed—of a new three-act comedy by Meilhac, to be called "Ma Cousine." In this piece the principal parts will be assigned to Mlle. Réjane and M. Baron. The Théâtre des Menus Plaisirs will more than vie with the Variétés in activity. They

have reproduced there, already, "L'Assommoir," which had such a success years ago at the Ambigu, when Mdlle. Hélène Petit's performance of Gervaise was astonishingly full of poetry, charm, and, withal, naturalness. Mdlle. Cogé—a young actress of whom much is expected—now fills this part. Mdlle. Silvac is "la grande Virginie"—about as "realistic" and disagreeable a young woman as was ever placed by the imagination of an author upon the boards of a theatre. Coupeau falls to the lot of M. Pery, who has already played in "Germinal" at the Bouffes du Nord. When "L'Assommoir" shall have run its course, there will be brought forward an arrangement, by Guy de Maupassant and Busnach, of the novel of the first-named writer, called *Bel-Ami*. It remains to be seen how far the hard and unsympathetic, if assured and sustained, talent of M. de Maupassant is translatable upon the boards. For the first time at the Odéon, they have—in recognition presumably of the subsidy accorded to the second literary theatre—produced a one-act piece of Marivaux's called "Les Sincères." It is of course not so well known even to the reader as is "Le Legs." Of "Le Secret de Gilberte"—a larger and a wholly new piece at the Odéon—we shall shortly be able to give some further particulars. Suffice it to say, for the moment, that it is the work of a quite unknown young man.

MUSIC.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

WE have received from Hutchings & Romer:

Beauty and the Beast. Cantata. By King Hall. The words are humorous and the music is clever. The chorus No. 4, "Away and Away," with its points of imitation and its "howling wolves" section, is effective. Chorus No. 9 is likewise a good number. The composer is, however, apt to fall back occasionally on somewhat commonplace melodies and rhythms, as, for example, in the opening chorus.

Funny Folks Concert Cantata for Children. By James Greenhill. This is a short and amusing little work. The music is not pretentious, and on the whole pleasing. It is written for pianoforte with "toy instruments *ad lib.*"; but, so far as we can judge from reading the pianoforte score, the latter would add considerably to the effect.

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